The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

A California Judge on Mixed Marriages

The Municipal Election and the American Community!

Can the Manchurian "Young Marshal" Stop the Spring War?

Some New Facts About the Japanese in Manchuria

Gambling in the French Concession

Silver Reaches a New Low Level; Sugar and Labor to Free the Filipinos, by Geo. W. Missemer; A Sumary of the "Unilateral" Cable and Telegraph Agreements; Margaret Proctor Smith States Some Facts About China; Back to Silver, by J. F. Darling; Causes of Civil War in China, by C. T. Liang; The Boycotting of Harold Lloyd's "Welcome Danger," by Paul K. Whang; The Mongols and Barga Autonomy; Industrial Accidents in China, by H.D. Lamson; Mongolian Trade Routes and Trends, by H. D. Robinson; More of Mantell's Railway Reports; T. V. Soong's Financial Report for 1928-1929.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930 VOLUME LII, NUMBER 2

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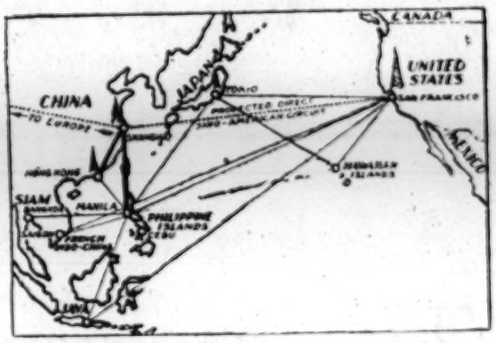

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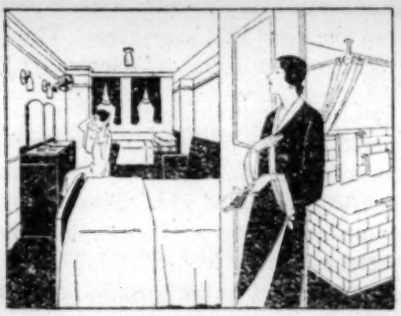

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME LII — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930 — NUMBER 2

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Some Facts About Japanese in Manchuria! 43
Gambling in the French Concession 44
The Shanghai Municipal Election Results! 45
A California Judge on Mixed Marriages 47
Silver Reaches a New Low Level 49

Special Articles

Can the Manchurian "Young Marshal" Stop the War? ... 50
The Boycotting of Harold Lloyd's "Welcome Danger" ... By Paul K. Whang 51
Ministry of Finance Report for 1928-29 52
Back to Silver ..... By J. F. Darling 54
Sugar and Labor to Free the Filipino. By Geo. W. Missemer 55
Mongols Discuss Barga Autonomy 56
Margaret P. Smith Speaks on China Situation 57
The Causes of Civil War In China ..... By C. T. Liang 58
Mongolian Trade Routes and Trends ... By H. D. Robinson, 59
Industrial Accidents in China ..... By H. D. Lamson 60
Summary of China's Cable and Telegraph Agreements 64
Mantell Railway Reports Are Released 68
Men and Events 70
New Books of Interest in the Far East 72
From the Chinese Press 73
Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation 77
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING, SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, No. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

SOME FACTS ABOUT JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA!

A WELL KNOWN English merchant who has conducted a prosperous business in Manchuria for several years, recently delivered an address in London wherein he urged British manufacturers to pay more attention to Manchuria. He declared in the course of his address that despite widespread Japanese propaganda, the extent of Japanese commercial development in China's Three Eastern Provinces was limited to activity along the South Manchuria Railway, which the Japanese Government controls and that Japanese commercial development did not extend into the interior of the country and was more or less limited to the so-called railway "zone." Further information along the same line recently was received by *The Review* from a German merchant, long resident of Mukden, who sent along some clippings from recent issues of the *Manchuria Daily News*, official organ of the S. M. R. which contain information regarding the Japanese population in South Manchuria. These figures dealing with the Japanese population, which were compiled by the Japanese themselves, tell an interesting story which varies considerably from the reports pertaining to the "all-embracing" character of Japanese enterprise which have been spread abroad, particularly at international conferences, by Japanese propagandists. According to the statistics dealing with Japanese population, the Japanese nationals residing in South Manchuria number 207,764. Of this number, 107,246 live within the so-called Kwantung Leased Territory, which leaves 100,518 residing in South Manchuria proper, or rather Fengtien province where Japanese enterprise is largely concentrated. Of these 100,518 Japanese residing in Fengtien province, 95,505 live within the restricted limits of the so-called railway "zone", a narrow strip of territory wherein the Japanese Government exercises practically absolute domination. This leaves only 5,013 Japanese in Manchuria who actually live outside of the shadow of the Japanese flag which floats over the Leased Territory and the railway zone. A still further analysis of the Japanese population statistics, discloses more interesting information. According to the figures presented by the Japanese newspaper in Dairen, the 95,505 Japanese nationals residing within the railway zone includes all employes of the railway and its affiliated enterprises. When the railway employes are deducted, this obviously leaves the number of Japanese in Manchuria who are interested in independent com-

mercial enterprise, very small indeed. A knowledge of the real facts of the situation should be of much interest to American and British businessmen, who have always passed over Manchuria as a field for commercial development owing to the alleged "monopolization" of the area by the Japanese. While the Japanese have developed much business in South Manchuria for which they should receive full credit, they do not by any possible stretch of the imagination, dominate the country. Their strength depends largely upon the South Manchuria railway monopoly and the Port of Dairen, both of which are likely to be neutralized by the new Chinese railways which parallel the S. M. R., plus the early development of the Chinese Port of Hulutao, located to the north of Dairen on the Gulf of Peichihli. Another element which should not be overlooked is that Fengtien province, wherein Japanese enterprise is largely concentrated, is not the most important part of Manchuria. The most important sections of Manchuria are Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces to the north of Fengtien province. These provinces constitute an untouched empire in which Japanese business and population is practically infinitesimal. Harbin, for example, a city of more than a half million population including probably 100,000 Russians, has less than 3,000 Japanese residents. A still further point where Japanese population figures have been misleading has to do with Koreans, who always are lumped with the Japanese population. For example there are 50,830 Koreans living within the S. M. R. zone and the Kwantung Leased Territory. The Chinese population within this same area is given at 951,280, practically four times that of the Japanese and Koreans combined.

GAMBLING IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION

A CHINESE READER of *The Review*, Jennings Wang, by name, who resides in Nanking and who is connected with one of the departments of the National Government, sent us a communication referring to the question of gambling in the French Concession at Shanghai. In the opening paragraph of Mr. Wang's communication he refers to the action of the police of the International Settlement in January of last year in raiding certain gambling houses where roulette was being played. More than 500 persons, including many foreigners connected with foreign consulates and the local municipal administration, were arrested. All of the Chinese victims of these raids were brought before the local Provisional Court and received sentences ranging from 50 days' imprisonment to fines ranging from $200 to $450. Mr. Wang then states that since these raids in the International Settlement, similar gambling establishments have flourished in the French Concession which adjoins the International Settlement and is separated only by a street. Mr. Wang then becomes more definite and lists in his letter the addresses of three alleged places where gambling is conducted, "all the promoters and share-holders of which are Cantonese, including all employes excepting waiters, who are recruited locally." He stated that these places are open from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 3 o'clock in the morning and the number of patrons average from 1,000 to 5,000 daily. More than 50 percent of the patrons of these places, according to Mr. Wang, "are young Chinese women from 20 to 30 years of age, most of whom are wives and concubines of local merchants and officials." He then alleged that these places receive protection of the police and estimated the sum of money which changes hands in these resorts at approximately $150,000 daily. One or two incidents were cited where a certain Chinese young lady lost $1,500 in half an hour and another case where a Chinese man had lost $10,000 in one evening. Mr. Wang's letter concluded with the statement that "many of these women gamblers have wrecked the homes of their parents and husbands; it is a great pity that such an evil is allowed to exist in the foreign settlement where the Chinese Government cannot exercise its jurisdiction."

Whether Mr. Wang's allegations were correct, we have no further information than that contained in his letter; also it seemed strange that he did not refer to Shanghai's most popular dog-racing and gambling institutions, the "Canidrome" which is located in the French Concession or to the new "Hai-Alai" gambling place, which recently was opened, also in the French Concession. He might likewise have mentioned certain foreign so-called "savings-societies" in which the gambling element greatly overshadows the "savings" element. But since Mr. Wang failed to mention these other places, we include all of them for good measure. Mr. Wang is correct in the allegation that the Shanghai French Concession has become the gambling center or "Monte Carlo" of the Far East, but one thing must be said for the French colonials: they do not play favorites as the British have done in the adjoining "International" Settlement. About a year and a half ago there was an agitation against gambling in the International Settlement, the agitation starting with the Chinese and being aimed chiefly at two British dog-racing establishments, "Luna Park" and "The Stadium." As a direct result of this agitation the police department of the Settlement staged a raid at a roulette place that was conducted by a Mexican citizen, Carlos Garcia. Mr. Garcia's establishment was conducted for foreigners only and he thought he had exterritorial protection, but when the case came up for trial in the local Provisional Court, it developed that the Mexican treaty conferring exterritorial "rights" had expired. The result was that Mr. Garcia became subject to Chinese laws against gambling, which are quite strict: he received a heavy fine and one year in the local jail. The case was a sensational one, but despite the fact that it was brought out quite clearly that the British dog-racing establishments were even worse gambling places from the standpoint of debauching the Chinese, no action was taken against them. They had all been registered in the local British Consulate when Sir Sidney Barton was Consul General and it was shown that the promoters and stockholders included prominent members of the local Settlement administration. These places are still operating in the International Settlement and the local foreign newspapers keep quiet because the advertising of the dog-racing places constitute a chief source of revenue.

With the exception of horse-racing tracks at

Harbin, Peiping, Tsingtao and at Shanghai, the Chinese do not permit gambling establishments to operate in Chinese territory. They are all located within the foreign settlements and receive exterritorial protection and are operated chiefly for the profit of foreigners. A recent dispatch from Nanking issued by the official *Kuo-Min* news agency stated that the Judicial Yuan of the National Government had ruled that any Chinese buying *pari mutuel* tickets in the dog-racing and horse-racing establishments at Shanghai was a violator of the Chinese anti-gambling laws and was subject to prosecution, the same as those who frequented the roulette places. But nothing further has happened since this announcement. From the standpoint of the savings-societies, it has been reported that the Government is now deriving a substantial revenue from a special tax levied upon the "bonds" issued by the companies, which tax of course is passed on to the customers. To get back to Mr. Wang's allegations about alleged roulette places in the French Concession, we agree with him that the situation is serious and should be cleaned up, but as stated we can see no particular sense in picking on one form of gambling and ignoring other types which probably do more damage since they cater to more people. Also we can't see any particular sense in picking on the French, who at least play no favorites and allow all forms of gambling, while making no complaint against the British authorities in the International Settlement who operate another form of gambling despite the fact that the particular type, dog-racing pari-mutuels, is illegal under both Chinese and British laws. The Chinese Government, if it really wished to do so, could easily put a stop to the entire gambling situation at Shanghai by having the local Provisional Court issue warrants for the arrest of all Chinese frequenters of the places.

The Shanghai Municipal Election Results!

SOME 1,300 voters out of a total voting strength of approximately 2,700 went to the polls in the Shanghai International Settlement on Monday and Tuesday of this week and elected the following foreigners to serve on the Municipal Council for the coming year:

Name	Business	Nationality	No. Votes Recd
K. Fukushima	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	Japanese	1,078
T. Saito	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Japanese	1,060
E. B. Macnaughten	British-American Tobacco Co.	British	926
A. D. Bell	Barlow and Co.	British	865
J. W. Carney	Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	American	845
A. J. Hughes	China United Ins. Co.	British	789
N. Leslie	Asiatic Petrolieum Co.	British	757
G. W. Sheppard	Jardine, Matheson Co.	British	740
N. S. Brown	Butterfield and Swire	British	735

Including an American woman candidate, Miss A. Viola Smith, who withdrew her name prior to the day of the election, there were fourteen foreign candidates. Thirteen actually were voted upon for nine places. The four defeated candidates were, H. H. Arnhold (British), P. W. Massey (British), Charles E. Patton (American), and G. E. Tucker (American). Of the defeated candidates, H. E. Arnhold and P. W. Massey were members of the preceding Council. Of the six British candidates elected, three, E. B. Macnaughton, A. D. Bell and G. W. Sheppard, served on the preceding council. In addition to the nine foreigners who were elected by the foreign community, there are also three Chinese members of the Council, who are elected by the Chinese community at a separate election. According to recent report the Chinese are to be "allowed" two additional members this year, making five Chinese members in all. This will make the line up on the Council for the coming year, British 6, Chinese 5, Japanese 2, and Americans 1, making 14 altogether.

From the standpoint of the election in the foreign community, the most significant element was the defeat of H. E. Arnhold, a British merchant who had occupied the position of Chairman in the preceding Council. Next in interest was the election of only one American, whereas it had always been customary for two Americans to occupy places on the governing body of the Settlement. The defeat of two of the American candidates apparently was due to two chief reasons, one being that there were three American names on the ticket, which had the effect of splitting the vote. The other reason may have been due to a disinclination on the part of some of the voters to register a choice for Dr. C. E. Patton, one of the American candidates, who is a missionary by profession. Although there are more foreign missionaries residing in Shanghai than in any other city in the world, Shanghai is not by any means a "missionary" city from the standpoint of the moral inclinations of the community; obviously the reverse. However, Dr. Patton (with Mr. Carney) had almost the unanimous support of the American community over G. E. Tucker, whom the American community refused to endorse. Not being familiar with all the ins and outs of politics within the British community, it is impossible to indicate definitely the reasons for the defeat of H. E. Arnhold, the previous chairman of the Council. Recently he was severely criticised by certain elements in the British community for the part he played in the recent negotiations pertaining to the reorganization of the Provisional Court, it being alleged in certain "die-hard" circles that he had personally committed the Council to the new Court arrangement, without referring the complete draft of the agreement to the entire membership of the Council. While this may have had some effect on the election, we rather are inclined to the belief that his defeat was more largely attributable to his alleged activities in giving municipal protection to the British dog-racing gambling institutions in the Settlement, while at the same time causing other forms of gambling operated by non-Britons to be closed up. Reference

to this subject appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, hence it is not necessary to refer further to that subject in this connection. The fact that the so-called "powers-that-be" in the Settlement have no intention whatever of rectifying the disgraceful conditions prevailing here, may also have had some effect on the failure of Dr. Patton, the American missionary, to receive sufficient votes to be elected to the Council.

Chief interest in the election this year centered in the nomination of four American candidates, all but one of whom, and probably for the first time in the history of the Settlement, were nominated by the Americans independently of the British community. Heretofore, the Americans had been "given" two candidates, who usually were of a type considered acceptable to the British voters, who greatly outnumber the Americans eligible to vote in municipal elections. On one occasion within the writer's memory, an American candidate was not placed in nomination "because he was not a member of the (British) Shanghai Club." However, the Americans acted independently this year and nominated three candidates, one an American woman, Miss A. Viola Smith, the U. S. Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, who, however, was compelled to withdraw her name before the election owing to the opinion of the U. S. Department of Commerce at Washington that it might be "undesirable" for an official of the U. S. Government to be a candidate for a place on the administrative organ of the International Settlement. G. E. Tucker, the "independent" American candidate, while placed in nomination by two Amercian residents, apparently was not looked upon by the American community as a desirable candidate. According to the final returns, a considerable section of the British community apparently entertained similar views in regard to Mr. Tucker, since he failed of election.

On Friday, Feb. 28, three days prior to the election, the American community, acting in response to a call issued by the American Chamber of Commerce, held a mass-meeting and after considerable oratory "endorsed" two of the American candidates, Dr. C. E. Patton and J. W. Carney, the choice being unanimous. Mr. Tucker refused to abide by the vote of the mass-meeting and ran "independently," with the afore-mentioned results. While there is general regret in the American community at the defeat of Dr. Patton, no tears will be shed at the defeat of Tucker, who three years ago allegedly was largely responsible for the un-American attitude of the American Chamber of Commerce in attempting to force American military intervention into the Chinese situation, both prior to and following the decision of President Coolidge not to participate in an intervention policy. Tucker's defeat therefore constituted a well merited rebuke on the part of the foreign community and there is hope that this will constitute a finishing touch to his type of "diehardism" for which this community has no further use. Tucker's decision to keep his name on the ballot despite the opposition of the American community, was apparently made in the belief that he would receive the support of a considerable section of the British voters. The British support, which Tucker apparently expected didn't materialize and in consequence he was eliminated — let us hope permanently — from any further participation in the public affairs of the foreign community because his type of mind and general attitude belong to a bygone age. The sooner he realizes the truth of this the better it will be for both Mr. Tucker and the community generally. While J. W. Carney, the American candidate who has elected, will be in a "lone" position on the Council, he undoubtedly will prove a valuable addition to the Council because of his well-known liberal views on Sino-foreign relations. The fact that only one American was elected will not be an unmixed blessing because it will leave the British in a majority position where they will be forced to shoulder the definite responsibility for what the Council does in the important future negotiations with the Chinese for the "rendition" of the Settlement. Heretofore, the British, while actually controlling the Settlement, have been successful in shifting the responsibility by pointing to the "international" character of the Council, which contained a minority of non-British members. The outcome of the recent election will tend to place the responsibility in the Council where it belongs—upon British residents who have the chief financial stake here —and who should be responsible for what is done!

The large vote received by the two Japanese candidates, 1,078 for Mr. Fukushima and 1,060 for Mr. Saito, constituted an eloquent testimonial to the political sagacity and discipline which exists in the Shanghai Japanese community. As explained in a previous discussion of this subject in The Review, the only persons who are entitled to vote are those who pay a rental of Tls. 50 a month or who own a piece of property valued at Tls. 500. The Japanese have for many years watched this matter carefully and see that every piece of Japanese property in the Settlement is registered in such a manner that it qualifies some Japanese subject as a municipal voter. Then when election day arrives the Japanese leaders get together and select a "slate," headed of course with their own two candidates. Since very few Japanese can read the ballots which always are printed in the English language, this necessitates providing each Japanese voter with a printed slip which he carries to the polling place and uses when marking his ballot. Due to the attention which the Japanese always have paid to this subject, the Japanese community in Shanghai, which numbers about 20,000 individuals, has more than 600 votes, a high proportion in comparison with the other foreign communities. This actually puts the Japanese in a position to swing the election for any candidates that their leaders may decide to vote for. As for the British community in Shanghai, which probably does not exceed 5,000 individuals, including colonials, its heavy voting strength is largely derived from the registration of Chinese peoperty in British names. Legally, Chinese are not permitted to own land in the Settlement, but actually they probably own 75% of all the real estate. They get around the problem of land-ownership by registering their property in the name of some foreigner, usually a British subject, which gives the registered holder of the property a vote in the municipal elections. An example will suffice: The large Wang building on Futan street is owned by a Chinese, but is registered in the name of Smith

and Company, a British firm of "house-agents." Wang, the owner of the property cannot vote, but Smith and Company, the agents of the property can vote. In the Wang building there may be 20 American tenants, each of whom should be entitled to a vote in view of their payment of rent amounting to Tls. 50 or over a month, but they are disqualified because their taxes are included in their rent which is paid to the British firm of Smith and Company. Since the American residents of the International Settlement never have paid any particular attention to the matter, the result is that the American voting strength in the Settlement is probably only about one-tenth what it might be, provided the leaders of the American community had sufficient enterprise to watch the situation as do the British and Japanese. In view of the tremendous increase in American investments in the Settlement, one would think that some American organization would give serious attention to this situation. For example, the American Chamber of Commerce, which devotes so much of its energy and resources to attempts at influencing Washington on international political matters, might be of much greater actual service to American interests if it paid more attention to such vital local affairs as the voting strength of the American community in Shanghai!

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written a report has appeared in one of the local foreign newspapers to the effect that one of the British members of the Council, selected at the recent election, may resign in order to permit the Council to "co-opt" one of the defeated American candidates, presumably Dr. C. E. Patton, who received a vote of 665. G. E. Tucker, the other American candidate who refused to abide by the decision of the American "straw vote" ran at the bottom of the ticket and received only 360 votes. Since the Council has an established rule governing the resignation of members which only can be done in the event the member departs from the city for an extended period, there is hope that this rule will be adhered to and no British member be permitted to "retire" voluntarily in order that one of the defeated American candidates might be selected. Should one of the British members retire, or be compelled to retire, in order that another American might be "placed" on the Council it would have the effect of completely nullifying the recent action of the American community in selecting its own candidates independently. The chief reason the American community in Shanghai has paid so little attention to its interests in connection with municipal affairs has been due to the fact that it never has had a voice in the selection of its own candidates. The American candidates always have been "selected" for the American community, and as stated, they always have been of a type that would be amenable to the views of the ruling majority in municipal affairs. The secrecy which is maintained in the activities of the Council has served to perpetuate this undesirable state of affairs. Now, since there is prospect of opening up the affairs of the Council meetings to public inspection, it will have the effect of strengthening the positions of minority representatives who will have an opportunity to voice their views and thereby permit the public to appraise actions and motives. The American community in Shanghai is in a much better position with one lone member on the Council that the Community selected itself independently, than it would be with two or even three or four that were "given" to the American community by other interests!

A California Judge On Mixed Marriages

THE *United Press* a few days ago telegraphed a small news item to the Far East from Los Angeles which probably attracted more attention and thought on the part of Chinese, Japanese and Philippine newspaper readers than ordinarily would be paid to news reports pertaining to major happenings in the fields of business or international politics. The reason this item attracted attention on the part of peoples of Oriental countries was based on the content of the message which stated that a judge of the Superior Court had issued a writ prohibiting the issuance of a marriage license for an American (white) girl to marry a Filipino. Previously the mother of the girl had obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent her daughter from marrying the Filipino. The Judge of the Superior Court prohibited the marriage on the grounds that the Filipino belonged to the Mongolian race, there being a California state law prohibiting marriage of whites with Mongolians. Previously it had been held that Filipinos were Malays and this was construed as placing them within the "white" category. The judge held that there are only three main races of people—white, yellow and black—hence, if his ruling is permitted to stand, the Filipinos from now on are of the Yellow or Mongolian race. So much for the wisdom of a Los Angeles judge who has transformed fifteen million Filipinos from Malays into Mongolians in one brief decision!

The *China Critic*, a magazine published by Chinese intellectuals, last week discussed the question of "Mixed Marriages," and while it did not refer to the recent California decision, it did publish some highly interesting comment on the subject. It started out by saying that "this question of marriage between Chinese and foreigners is one which is bound to give plenty of room for discussion," and then declared that conclusions based on a few solitary cases "are for the most part prejudiced and biased," hence do not provide sufficient information "which an enlightened man wants for reasoned and thorough discussion." The writer of the article in the "Critic" apparently was not well informed on one point when he stated that of the marriages between Chinese and foreigners, "perhaps in ninety percent of the cases, Chinese men marry foreign women, while in only ten percent of the cases do Chinese women marry foreign men." Obviously this statement was incorrect for foreign men have been marrying Chinese women since the first day foreign white men set foot on the continent of Asia. It is admitted, of course, that all of these marriages were not unions

in the ordinarily accepted legal sense, but they were marriages for all that and hundreds and thousands of offspring have resulted therefrom. As for the offispring resulting from these "mixed marriages," the writer of the article in the "Critic" exclaimed, "Look around yourselves; there are more beautiful Eurasian girls and handsome Eurasian boys in Shanghai than there are beautiful girls and handsome boys amongst all the foreign communities here combined." He also expressed the opinion that "while physical appearance is not the whole thing, this does go a long way in improving the human race." Furthermore, he declared that "many offsprings of such unions are decidedly superior in mentality, not only above their own mixed parents, but also over and above the general level anywhere." The article concluded with a general discussion of certain social aspects of such unions stating that often there is considerable discussion and oftimes contempt voiced against the classes of foreign girls who marry into Chinese families. In reference to the important element of "happiness" of the parties concerned, the writer "left this question to his readers to give their own answers over this aspect of the problem."

The significant element in the article by the Chinese writer was his apparent conviction that the offspring of marriages between Chinese and foreigners, were superior physically and mentally, to the members of the foreign communities on the China coast. Had a foreigner written the article he probably would have said the exact opposite, that Eurasians were superior to the average Chinese men and women that one observed on the streets of Chinese cities. Thus is racial egoism expressed, each side honestly thinking, apparently, that it was the admixture of his or her racial blood that produced the superior offspring. But to get back to practical cases, it has been the unions of foreign men and Chinese women which have produced the thousands of Eurasians on the China coast, because, as stated, these marriages have been taking place since the first foreign white man set foot on Chinese soil at Canton. The marriages of Chinese men and foreign women is a comparatively recent development, resulting directly from the wholesale migration of Chinese students to western lands for higher education. Chinese students to the United States, Great Britain and the continent, fall in love with and marry western girls and bring them back to China to live. Almost any foreigner, long resident on the China coast, will declare offhand that these marriages are not successful, but his information will in nine cases out of ten, be based on some isolated case that has come to his attention. Several years ago an American girl married a Chinese youth at one of the middle-western American universities and returned with him to China and for several years resided at her husband's home in Fukien province. Following her husband's death she returned to the United States with her children and wrote a little book entitled, "My Chinese Marriage," which was one of the most delightful love stories ever written. The book is said to have gone through several editions and still is being sold—largely to Chinese students —we are told.

The chief trouble with these marriages, if trouble there has been, has been due to the difficulty which the wife has experienced in adjusting herself to an environment entirely strange to what she had ever experienced or expected to experience. Chinese family discipline, particularly from the standpoint of the older generation has been an entirely different proposition from that which prevails in the West, particularly in the United States where the children "run the home," and where women are said to "rule." The exact opposite has prevailed in China although the emergence of Chinese womanhood in recent years bespeaks a fundamental change in the relations of the sexes. Witness the recent highly controversial articles on this subject which have appeared in *The Review*, some Chinese writers contending that the country is literally going to the dogs because modern Chinese girls "care for nothing more serious than dancing and new clothes." Other writers, on the other hand have contended that it is an encouraging sign "when Chinese girls begin to step out, independently." A Chinese writer recently alleged that fifty percent of the habitues of local gambling houses are Chinese women between the ages of 20 and 30 years: surely a change from the meek little Chinese woman who hobbled about on bound feet and seldom was seen in public and then only in a heavily draped sedan chair.

Considering the question of "mixed marriages" from the standpoint of the past, that is, the mating of foreign men and Chinese women, these unions never have had social recognition from either side. In a sense the foreigners on the coast have looked upon these unions somewhat as they used to look upon marriages between white men and Indian women in the American western frontier. In other words he was a "squaw-man," but now with the rapid changes which are taking place in the relations of the races due to the influx of western ideas into China and a better appreciation of Chinese culture and civilization on the part of westerners, one wonders whether the old prejudices will not gradually pass away. Present day conditions in Manchuria from the standpoint of the Chinese and Russians perhaps indicates the beginning of the new era. There probably are more than 100,000 Russians living in Manchuria today, who, because of the loss of exterritorial "rights" have been placed on an exactly "equal" legal basis with the Chinese population. The change has brought about an interesting adjustment in the social relations of the races that is most significant, resulting in what one might term wholesale intermarriage, most of the unions being Chinese males and Russian females, due to the fact that there is a shortage of Chinese females in this Chinese frontier country. Thousands of Russian women have been driven out of their homeland since the Russian revolution and where formerly the average Russian woman would not consider a marriage with a Chinese, now such unions have become the rule, not alone among the upper or middle classes but even between Chinese coolie farmers and Russian peasant women. Along the long Sino-Russian frontier and the lower reaches of the Sungari it is not unusual to see Chinese farmers and their Russian wives working together in the fields. Also, it is worth noting that the

children of these unions always wear Chinese clothing and incline more toward the father than to the maternal side of the family.

To refer back to the ruling of the California judge, his action may have a temporarily restraining effect upon "mixed marriages" on the Pacific Coast as was the effect of the recent immigration law which caused American women to lose their nationality in the event of their marriage to Orientals. But from a general standpoint these matings will continue, whether sanctioned by law or not, wherever the two races are thrown into intimate contact. Also it is highly probable that as China regains her national sovereignty and becomes a first-rank nation in the world family, public sentiment on the question of inter-marriage may also change. Present day Americans cannot overlook the fact that the Vice-President of the United States is of mixed white and American Indian blood and that the American Indian is a first cousin to the Mongol. Also, from an historical standpoint it cannot be overlooked that Mongolians not so many centuries ago ruled over a considerable portion of the world's white population, and that the Mongolian strain is still observable in many parts of Europe. The Russian, due to two centuries of Mongolian rule shows unmistakable evidences of Oriental racial inter-mixture, and finally if Roy Chapman Andrews persists in his quest he undoubtedly will locate the "Garden of Eden,' or birthplace of mankind somewhere on the Gobi desert. Finally, we have Roosevelt's prediction that the "Pacific era, destined to be the greatest of all, is just at its dawn." With China rapidly being brought within the orbit of world affairs through the medium of the modern palatial ocean liner and the modern air-ship and radio, it is axiomatic that the white and yellow races will be brought into closer and more intimate contact. Nothing can stop it, not even the propaganda of the so-called "Nordic Cult." Races of human beings have been meeting and fighting and combining to create new types since the world began and this process will continue. Present world conditions tend to accellerate the tendency rather than the reverse. As an epilogue one might propound the question which appeared in Dr. Holcombe's recent book on the Chinese Revolution, "What is a race?"

SILVER REACHES A NEW LOW LEVEL

"EXCHANGE", by which is meant the price of silver in terms of gold, and vice versa which has always been one of the main points of business in China has during recent months become a matter of much more than ordinary importance, owing to the continued decline of the price of silver. Now on top of a still further decline there have come sudden jerks upwards and downwards, so that business men, importers, exporters, brokers and bankers, are kept keyed up to high tension, not knowing from moment to moment what is likely to happen next.

The price of bar silver dropped to 19 1|8 pence per ounce in London, March 1. This was the lowest price ever reached since records have been kept. In Shanghai where all imports and exports have to go through an "exchange" transaction, and where in addition there is huge speculation in gold bars, the rates for a short time went so low that a gold dollar was worth a little more than three Mexican dollars. The sudden drop was atributed to the announcement that India had decided to levy a tax on silver. There was, however, a sudden reaction, and the price of the gold dollar has since that time fluctuated around Mex. $2.90, which had approximately been the figure for the previous several weeks.

Whaetever happens it is evident that the good old days of Mexican dollars being worth in the neighborhood of fifty gold cents are gone forever, and when the readjustment comes about the price will hover probably around forty gold cents, as it did previous to the world war. During the world war and after, the price of silver reached dizzy heights, and it was only prevented from dropping back to "normal" by a series of military events, all connected with China—which is by far the principal user of silver. Silver was headed for a decline several years ago, when a very important event occurred to halt it, namely the sending of foreign troops to China. Huge purchases of silver were made by England and other foreign governments particularly to pay the troops. This helped to keep up the price for a while.

Next, the Japanese military adventure in Shantung likewise helped to create a demand for silver and once more the "normal" decline was prevented. Several other events also helped to stay the decline. In the meantime, encouraged by the fairly high price of silver, small silver mines all over the world were encouraged to produce, and all this added to the output of the large mines and the "by products" of lead and copper mines, created a huge surplus of silver which the world found far beyond its requirements. Incidentally, the demand for silver was greatly reduced through the decision of India to go on a gold basis. The present, it would appear, is one of readjustment. Gradually the present supply will undoubledly be made use of, production will be greatly curtailed, and in due course silver will probably gradually increase in value until it reaches a fairly normal point where a silver dollar will be worth about forty gold cents. In the meantime the Chinese Ministry of Finance is well advised not to grow hysterical, but instead to allow economic forces to work out silver's own salvation.

Japanese Troops in Lungchingtsun, Kirin Province

A report from Mukden appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao* on March 4 alleged that a considerable force of Japanese troops had been sent to the town of Lungchingtsun in Kirin province, for the obvious purpose of suppressing Korean revolutionary activities. The town of Lungchingtsun is located in Kirin province several miles from the Korean border and is on the projected route of a railway leading from Kirin to Korea which the Japanese have been pressing the Chinese to construct for several years. The report further stated that thirty Japanese police, attached to the Japanese consulate, had conducted a raid in Lungchingtsun for the purpose of arresting a Korean named Chang and that two other Koreans in the village had been killed and their bodies removed to the Japanese consulate.

An earlier report from Kirin, also appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao*, stated that Korean residents of Kirin province had organized an "Anti-Japanese League for the purpose of assisting the revolutionary movement in Korea.

Can the Manchurian "Young Marshal" Stop the War?

Later—A report from *The Review's* correspondent in Tientsin on Thursday afternoon, March 6, stated that while reports of fighting on the Chihli-Shantung border had been denied, it was believed that fighting was inevitable. A report by the official *Kuo Min* service on Thursday afternoon from Nanking stated that Gen. Fu Tso-yi's forces operating from Tientsin, had occupied the town of Techow on the Chihli-Shantung border and that Nanking had rushed troops to Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, for the purpose of repulsing the advance of Shansi troops.

IT IS too early to determine definitely whether the political crisis in north China has passed or whether the impending "spring war" has been avoided, but if there is to be peace instead of war, the credit apparently will belong largely to the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian government. According to a report circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency on March 2, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang sent identic telegrams to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan "pointing out that while they may hold different views as to what may best promote the welfare or the country and people, the fact remains that both are at heart concerned with the future of the nation, and there should, therefore, be no outbreak of hostilities.." This report, however, apparently did not tell the whole story for the Japanese Rengo service in a dispatch from Peiping, dated the same day stated that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's telegram to Nanking and Taiyuanfu had stated that a renewal of civil war at this time would lead to fresh aggression on the part of the Soviet Russians and conceivably might result in the complete loss of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Gen. Chang is reported to have informed Nanking and Taiyuanfu that the Soviet Government was concentrating fresh troops along the Sino-Soviet border and that demonstrations were being conducted on the Russian side of the border opposite Manchouli, at the western end of the C. E. R. Further than this were unconfirmed reports in the Chinese newspapers that the Manchurian "Young Marshal" had concentrated a considerable force of troops along the Peiping-Mukden railway in the vicinity of the Great Wall, his apparent purpose being to advance against Yen Hsi-shan's lieutenant, Gen. Fu Tso-yi, defense commissioner at Tientsin, who had been making aggressive moves in the direction of Shantung province.

While both Nanking and Taiyuanfu had been claiming the allegience of Manchuria, it now seems fairly certain that Mukden was definitely on the side of Nanking from the beginning, the chief reason being that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, being faced with Russian aggression on one side and Japanese pressure on the other. long has realizel the necessity of domestic peace in China in order that the country might present a united front against foreign aggression. The fact that Gen. Chang's name did not appear on the circular telegram containing the names of some forty disgruntled generals and politicians that was circulated from Gen. Yen's camp several days ago, constituted fairly definite evidence that Mukden was not supporting Yen. And while Nanking did not issue the full text of the Young General's telegram, it did issue on March 4 the text of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's reply in which he urged Mukden to make an investigation of Yen's warlike moves and also to demand that Yen immediately release and restore to power the Kuomintang officials whom Yen had arrested in Peiping and elsewhere; that mobilized Shansi troops be recalled to their original stations; that communication be immediately restored on the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow railways; and finally that Yen's "Chung Hwa Min Kuo Chung" or "Army of the Republic" be immediately disbanded.

Shih-Yu-shan and Han Yu-Chih's "Flop"

Since Mukden's action undoubtedly had the apparent effect of causing the Yen Hsi-shan war bubble to collapse, another deciding element was the apparent "flop" of the two Honan generals, Han Fu-chih and Shih Yu-shan, stationed on the Lung-Hai railway, to Nanking, after having for a considerable period supported Yen. Each of these generals have from 20,000 to 30,000 troops stationed along the Lung-Hai railway from Chengchow at the junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lung-Hai lines on the west to Hsuchowfu, at the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai lines on the east. While these two generals may have been favorably inclined to Yen Hsi-shan at the beginning, they quickly realized that in the event of an outbreak of hostilities that they would be forced to bear the burden of the fighting. They also knew that the National Government, through its recent acquisition of much new military equipment, including bombing planes, was in a position to do much damage to their troops. As a result of these elements, plus certain financial inducements possibly held out by Nanking, Shih Yu-shan and Han Fu-chih, first decided to be "neutral," and then finally decided to come out in favor of Nanking. This had the effect of blocking any possible moves on the part of Yen Hsi-shan and his allies to advance southward on either of the north-and-south railways.

Nanking's Position

A still further element that must have adversely affected Yen's military plans, was his serious financial situation. A report in the *Shun Pao* on March 3 stated that the Kuominchun military and political leaders had demanded that Yen hand over to them the sum of $3,000,000. Yen was unable to do this due to the rapid slumping of his own provincial currency which is now quoted at about 60 cents to the silver dollar. Furthermore, the recent slump in the value of silver also seriously embarrassed Yen and his associates because it made it difficult for them to finance large shipments of arms and munitions which had been ordered from abroad (allegedly from Japan) and which were being delivered in Tientsin.

As to Nanking's position in the present crisis, the center of attention has been the meeting of the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party, the highest organ of the Government, which met in Nanking, with a full quorum present on March 1. At the opening session, Hu Han-ming, president of the Legislative Yuan, reviewed the political situation and "deplored the fact that due to the obstruction of militarists obsessed with feudalistic governmental ideas," various reconstruction and disbandment plans had failed to be carried out. He declared flatly that these "feudalistic" militarists were afraid that if the Government carried out its disbandment plans, that it would mean the end of their feudalistic control over territory. He said that it was most unfortunate that the country had to face further domestic turmoil, but unless these militarists were overthrown, there could be neither peace nor unification. The C. E. C. then appointed a committee of three, including Chao Tai-wen (now in Taiyuanfu) to investigate into Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's activities and to recommend what measures the Government should adopt to cope with the situation. The committee was authorized to investigate into the real situation and ascertain whether Yen had really committed any act of rebellion against the Government and to submit a detailed report to the Party for consideration. Gen. Yen and his associates apparently had expected an immediate declaration of war, hence this method of handling the situation gave time for consideration and also, possibly, a further attempt to point out to Yen the error of his present course.

(Continued on page 76)

The Boycotting of Harold Lloyd's "Welcome Danger"

BY PAUL K. WHANG

To the average American China is some obscure, mysterious and uncivilized place. Through various sources the people of the States have come to think of the Chinese people as a nation of rat and scorpion eaters and a country where the white man is maltreated and murdered by bandits and kindnappers. So it has come about that whenever a Chinese is portrayed on the screen he is depicted as a dope fiend, gambler, murderer or something equally as bad. Being far away from China the public has nothing better to do than take these misrepresentations at their face value.

The last instance of such a misrepresentation on the part of a film producer was in the case of Harold Lloyd's first all-talking picture "Welcome Danger" which had a brief but sensational run at the Capitol and Grand theaters recently.

In American films, wherever a Chinese character is introduced, he must be an ugly-looking creature with queue hanging down his back and his part is always a personage of the underworld; wherever any Chinese scenes are adopted, they are laid in the Chinatowns of American cities, and featured with rowdy scenes in the chop-suey houses, in the fan-tan joints, and in the opium dens. It is true that Chinese had queues under the Mauchu rule, but to portray the present-day Chinese as such is a misrepresentation and ridiculous. It is also true that the average Chinatown has evil characters who have made themselves notorious by participating in Tong fights, but it must be remembered that Chinatown is only a settlement of low class Chinese people, and that the life of these settlers can in no way represent Chinese life as a whole. Moreover, besides some evil characters, most of the settlers are peace-loving, law-abiding, and hard-working people, far from being as bad as the American films would make us believe. One wonders why, if Chinatown is really such a Mecca of evil characters, the American government does not banish them from the country. Thus to exaggerate the evils of Chinatown on the screen will not only arouse the ire of the Chinese people, but will reflect good upon the reputation of the American government. Furthermore, there is a host of Japanese actors, who, being of the same race as the Chinese, are specially hired to play the parts of Chinese personages in the films, and whose speciality is to "misrepresent" the Chinese for the benefit of their own country.

Protest to Douglas Fairbanks

On many occasions in the past few years the Chinese people have protested against the misrepresentation of American films. When Douglas Fairbanks was at Shanghai last year, many Chinese personally protested to him regarding the misrepresentation in the picture "The Thief of Bagdad." Being tired of making any further protests, the Chinese people have now resolved that if they have no authority to prohibit the production of pictures of such a nature, they at least have the power to ban them in China.

Thus it came to pass that on the evening of Feb. 23, when Harold Lloyd's "Welcome Danger" was playing in the Grand Theatre at Shanghai, a Chinese returned-student named Hung Sung rose from his seat and addressed the audience to the effect that the picture was anti-Chinese and therefore unfit for his countrymen to see. Prompted by Mr. Hung's speech, a crowd of 350 strong rushed to the box office and asked the return of their money. This incident has aroused a great sensation among the Chinese people, and the Chinese press has devoted columns and columns to its discussion. As a result of the agitation, this picture has been banned from being shown in Chinese territory. Furthermore, a resolution was passed on Feb. 27 at a special meeting of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang that Harold Lloyd must apologize for having offended the dignity of the Chinese people in his first talking picture, and that if he does not comply with this request, all his future pictures will be banned in China.

Harold Lloyd Loses Popularity

That Harold Lloyd's picture "Welcome Danger" is branded anti-Chinese is not without reason, as in it we have again seen the Chinese people playing the parts of kidnappers, gamblers and opium-smugglers. The whole story of the picture is built upon the theme of opium-smuggling, with scenes laid in San Francisco Chinatown. Throughout the picture, it portrays nothing but the evils supposedly existing in Chinatown. The picture is the worst of its kind ever imported into China. Any Chinese who have seen this picture will instantly be incensed at Harold Lloyd, irrespective of the fact that the noted king of comedy has long been the idol of Chinese movie fans. The producer of this picture seems to have his plot conceived on the much-advertised Kao Yin's opium scandal. With Kao Yin's case still fresh in the memory of the American public, this picture will undoubtedly prove to be a big hit with American people. Unfortunately Harold Lloyd, though his picture might reap a good profit in America and in some other foreign countries, will lose much of his popularity among the Chinese people.

It is generally conceded that the motion picture of today wields a great influence over the public mind, because it reaches the people of every class and every race. Its influence is even considered as being greater than that of the newspapers, because mere words are not as expressive and convincing as pictures. For a newspaperman, the first requisite is to tell the truth to the public. Therefore a film producer's mind should be likewise free from any prejudice and influence. However, many of the American film producers, who are eager to provide new fun and thrills to the public, have always been under the spell of picking up the evils and peculiarities of other countries and magnifying them on the screen for the entertainment of their public. Thus we have often been told that the people of certain countries have found cause to boycott some American films. Even in Shanghai we have seen many such unpleasant happenings in the last three years. The British protested "Broken Blossoms"; the French boycotted "Beau Geste"; the Italians burned "Street Angel"; and the "Volga Boatman" drew the wrath of White Russians. Since many other nations have voiced their objections against the misrepresentation of the American films, why should China, whose misrepresentation is the worst of all, restrain its temper without making a murmur?

We have been told that all the films in America before being released to the public must first pass the review of the Board of Film Censors, which is composed of political and business leaders. Therefore it is our profound hope that henceforth the American film censors in reviewing the films should always keep in their minds this proverb: "Do not do unto others what you wish not others to do unto you." It should also be remembered that a picture properly made will do much to promote international goodwill and friendship.

Shanghai, March 4, 1930.

Five Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics Murdered in Kwangtung

A *Reuter* dispatch from Hongkong on March 1 related the murder at the hands of a band of Chinese brigands of five Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in the mountainous district of northern Kwangtung on February 27. The murdered persons included Bishop Versiglia, Father Caravario and three Chinese nuns. All five persons were shot to death.

The report states that the party was attacked while travelling on the North River by a band of ruffians, who attempted to kidnap the three sisters. Bishop Versiglia and Father Caravario offered a stern resistance, whereupon they were seized, beaten and taken prisoners. The bandits then burned the boat in which the party was travelling and took them off into the mountains.

On learning the news Fathers Cavada and Lareno of the same mission hastened into the region with a view to opening negotiations for the release of the prisoners, but were too late. On arriving they found the five bodies riddled with bullets. They removed the bodies to the nearest town for burial.

On learning of the news, the Italian Minister at Peiping addressed a note to the Chinese Government and informed the Foreign Office in Rome of the tragedy.

Bishop Versiglia was born in Milan in 1873. He came to China in 1905 and was founder of the Salesian Institute at Macao. He was then appointed to Shiuchow. He was consecrated the first Salesian Bishop in China 10 years ago with a diocese of 11 districts in the North River region. He set out the week before the tragedy for his annual visit over his district accompanied by Father Caravario and the three Chinese nuns. They were on their way to Linchau when captured.

Father Caravario was 25 years old. He came to China last year as a lay brother and was consecrated as a priest at Shiuchow last June.

Ministry of Finance Report for 1928-29

The first annual report on the finances of the National Government, prepared for submission to the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee which met at Nanking during the week was released last Monday by T.V. Soong, Minister of Finance. The period covered in the report is from July 1928 to June 1929.

Receipts over this period amounted to a grand total of $434,440,712.92. The largest contribution was from Customs duties, $179,141,917.18. The largest disbursement was for military purposes, this being $209,536,969.49. Of this $147,155,371.63 was disbursed by the National Government and $62,381,597.86 by the provinces.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance in the National Government.

In his opening sentences the Ministry declares that it is not recording the receipts and expenditures for the entire country, nor is it giving a summary, for only those areas where financial control was effective during the entire year; rather is it offering a composite picture embracing the various areas where national financial control became effective at one time or another during the year. The figures are, therefore, incomplete The following is the statement of receipts and disburse. ments for the 17th fiscal year of the Republic of China-July 1928 to June 1929:—

RECEIPTS

(A) Revenue:			
I. Taxes:			
1. Customs duties	$179,141,917.18		
2. Salt	29,542,421.46		
3. Rolled Tobacco and Kerosene	27,691,337.60		
4. Tax collected by provinces	14,543,819.23		
5. Tobacco and Wine	3,549,380.41		
6. Stamps	3,034,342.96		
7. Flour	2,037,921.71		
8. Parcel Post	923,073.53		
9. Mining Tax	90,182.19		
		$260,554,396.27	
II. Miscellaneous Revenue:			
1. Examinination of deeds	1,860,019.88		
2. Fines	40,899.80		
3. Sale of confiscated ptoperty	14,660.88		
4. Registration fees	3,130.00		
		1,918,710.56	
III. Unclassified Revenue:			
1. National revenue collected by provinces and directly disbursed for military expenses	62,381,597.86		
2. Miscellaneous	7,624,846.16		
		70,006,444.02	
			$332,479,550.85
(B) Refunds:			
I. Return of Russian Indemnity.		$ 1,699,026.26	
II. Refunds of expenses and advances		117,890.71	
			$ 1,816,916.97
(C) Bonds, Treasury Notes and Loans:			
I. Bonds		44,506,129.01	
II. Treasury Notes		24,048,471.98	
III. Loans		28,077,995.45	
IV. Overdrafts		3,511,648.66	
			100,144,245.10
Grand total			$434,440,712.92

DISBURSEMENTS

(A) Current Purposes:			
I. Party Expenses		$ 4,040,000.00	
II. Civil Establishments:			
1. State Council and Subsidiary Organs	$ 4,098,791.51		
2. Executive Yuan Subsidiary Organs	22,327,554.90		
3. Legislative Yuan Subsidiary Organs	464,300.00		
4. Judicial Yuan Subsidiary Organs	504,318.71		
5. Examination Yuan Subsidiary Orgrns	245,000.00		
6. Supervisory Yuan Subsidiary Organs	448,429.50		
		28,088,394.62	
III. Military Establishments:			
1. Disbursed by Central Government	147,155,371.63		
2. Disbursed directly by Provinces	62,381,597.86		
		209,536,969.49	
IV. Other Disbursements:			
1. Subvention to provinces	3,617,936.96		
2. Miscellaneous subvention	1,081,104.50		
3. Refunds of taxes and deposits	703,946.43		
4. Miscellaneous	612,484.17		
		6,025,472.06	
			$247,690,836.17
(B) Debt Service			121,318,007.57
(C) Indemnity			38,663,189.79
(D) Advances for Capital of Central Bank			20,000,000 00
(E) Suspense			6,768,697 39
Grand total			$ 434.440,712.92

Big Internal Loan

Attention is drawn to the borrowing of $80,000,000 for current expenditures from a country already embarrassed by civil war, banditry and economic maladjustment. This did not include $20,000,000 borrowed for capital for the Central Bank. The Minister points out that at the beginning of the fiscal year, and during a considerable part of the 12 months, the Government had to undertake responsibilities for the entire country, whereas it had at its actual disposal the revenues of only five provinces except for the Customs revenue. Further, during the fiscal year it had to undergo three major military campaigns to prevent internal disruption.

Compared with the preceding year the past year showed a great improvement, he said. Even taken by itself the year showed a noteworthy improvement since during this period the national authority steadily extended in area and control and improved its machinery of taxation till by the summer of 1929 the Government was almost in a position to balance its budget. However, the past few months since then have shown unfortunate retrogression.

The Minister then goes on to survey closely the development of specific revenues.

Regarding Customs, he said that since the new tariff became effective on Feb. 1, 1929 the results were on the whole satisfactory although the increased receipts have been in part offset by greater expenditures to cover the cost in silver of the service of foreign gold obligations.

The present sharp fall in the price of silver has resulted in substantial decline of Customs receipts.

Smuggling on Increase

The Minister also points out that as long as the old five percent tariff was effective there was little incentive to smuggle. With the introduction of the graduated tariff, smuggling has become a problem, particularly in the south, with Hongkong as the base. The proximity of this free port to the mainland, its uncontrolled junk traffic and the restrictions of the unequal treaties, which make the bays surrounding Hongkong as far as the edge of British waters, make Hongkong an ideal base for smugglers, although obviously the Hongkong authorities are not interested in making it so. Unless satisfactory arrangements can be made, the British Colony will remain a thorn for the Customs administration and cause a serious drain on revenue.

In connection with the Customs he remarks that another anomaly which is being remedied is the discrimination against Chinese in the higher ranks. The principle has now been laid down that promotion is based solely on merit and that there will be no recruiting of foreigners for the service except for technical work under the direct instruction of the Minister of Finance. Since the inauguration of the new policy one Chinese has become a commissioner—for the first time in 50 years.

Pickup In Salt Revenue

Turning to salt revenue, the Minister says that at the beginning of the fiscal year the salt revenue was at a very low ebb both as regards revenue collected and in point of administration. The Central Government then had only three provinces under control—Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei—and a large part of this revenue was already pledged for war loans. The Salt Inspectorate was all but disintegrated. He shows how the revenue picked up until, before the outbreak of civil war in the fall, it rivalled the halycon days of the Salt Gabelle. This illustrates how a great surge forward is possible if only peace and order can be restored. The following figures show the rise and decline in salt revenue since July 1929:—

July	$8,905,943
August	8,738,908
September	12,245,726
October	11,156,885
November	9,267,794
December	7,204,700

With regard to the tobacco and wine tax, the Minister says that there is probably greater room for improvement here than in any other tax. Fewer taxes are collected with greater difficulty since production is widely scattered, collecting agents are numerous and every incursion of banditry or outbreak of civil war puts a stop to receipts. Where the Ministry of Finance has unimpeded control substantial increases have followed as shown by these figures:

	Kiangsu	*Chekiang*	*Anhui*	*Kiangsi*
16th Year	$ 837,403	2,422,387	265,297	565,000
17th „	1,113,790	2,612,627	583,737	295,404
18th „	1,801,455	1,635,196	1,000,000	601,000
	Fukien	*Hupeh*	*Shantung*	*Hopei*
16th Year	$ 476,305	550,933	1,083,987	1,720,994
17th „	621,044	880,331	427,371	1,446,058
18th „	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,526,992	2,190,442

The figures for the 18th fiscal year show only estimated receipts based on the first six months.

The Kerosene Tax

Prior to the formation of the National Government receipts from kerosene and gasoline were very meager and took the shape of conventional customs duty, together with numerous and vexatious imposts by the provincial authorities, the report says. The tax has now been amalgamated into the general Customs duty. From this tax a large bond issue was floated to carry on the Northern Expedition.

Practically the same conditions obtained with regard to the rolled tobacco tax as with the kerosene tax. Collection of taxes was taken from the hands of the provincial and municipal authorities in January 1928. By January 1929 the tax was increased to 32½ percent for domestic and 40 percent imported goods. The results have been gratifying. From receipts of a few hundred thousand dollars monthly they have now reached almost four millions monthly as the following table shows:

Revenue since July 1929

July	$2,807,928
August	2,931,323
September	3,154,426
October	3,630,319
November	4,046,246
December	3,843,658

The following statement regarding Likin is of interest: "The National Government has definitely set October 10, 1930 as the date for the abolition of Likin and all levies of a similar nature. In making this announcement, it has categorically and unconditionally committed itself before the country; and whatever may be its financial position, business interests may be assured that what has been a main stumbling block to the free flow of goods within the country, and for more than half a century the most corruptive factor in the government of the country, will be finally removed. With the disappearance of Likin many taxes associated with it, such as transit dues and internal parcel post duties, will be simultaneously removed."

Tax Consolidation

Under the heading "Consolidation and Improvement of Taxes" the report states that, despite statements to the contrary, no new forms of taxation have been inaugurated. Instead of loading down the people with many new taxes, the Ministry of Finance has been trying to consolidate and simplify the existing system. Thus many taxes are being amalgamated into a single tax that the principles of economy of operation and taxation at the source may as far as possible be secured.

Domestic and foreign unsecured indebtedness is also taken up in the report, the Minister declaring that although during the great part of its life the Government has been confronted with the mere task of defending its existence, it early realized the importance of dealing with the problem of national indebtedness in arrears. The Ministry has been setting aside $5,000,000 annually toward the final scheme of liquidation as an act of good faith. The report goes on to say that the suggestion has been put forward that the Ministry should try to obtain financial assistance by means of foreign loans, but it has been its policy to avoid even negotiations in that direction until there is assurance that the terms and conditions which could be offered prospective foreign purchasers of bonds would be such as could be accepted and yet which would not imperil China's financial integrity.

Dealing with bonds and treasury notes, the Minister says the fact that the general public, apart from banking interests, have become increasingly large investors in Government bond issues may be considered a healthy sign. However, he adds, nobody realizes more clearly than the Ministry of Finance that the frequent issuance of these short-term bonds and treasury notes does not make for well-ordered finance and cannot be justified except as temporary measures to meet military emergencies.

Central Bank a Stabilizing Influence

The cautious operation of the Central Bank of China has been a large factor in improving the financial credit and prestige of the Government, the report declares. Even during the Bank's short existence it has had a remarkably calming effect on the market by lending money to the banks freely whenever the native interest rates soared at the appearance of a political or military crisis. The following is a condensed balance sheet of the Bank as of Oct. 31, 1929:—

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus	239,360,13
Notes in Circulation	20,269,063.00
Deposits	60,472,922.57
Net Profit	1,286,489.66
Total	$102,267,835.36

ASSETS

Cash:—		
On Hand	$18,767,516.61	
On Call with Banks	32,002,567.56	
		50,770,084.26
Reserve against Notes in Circulation:		
Cash	$14,341,123.00	
Securities	5,927,940.00	
		20,269,063,00
Loans and Overdrafts		21,349,170.67
Government Securities owned		7,116,249,15
Bank Premises		2,326,694.88
Furniture and Fixtures		121,062.38
Preliminary Expenses		68,762.05
Other Assets		202,052.14
Items in transit		44,696,83
Total		$102,267,835.36

(Continued on page 76)

Back to Silver

BY J. F. DARLING

(From the National Review, London Tory Monthly)

FOR SOME SIX YEARS our financial authorities have subordinated all other interests first to attaining and then to retaining what is known as 'parity' with the United States of America. But pre-War parity has little relationship to the conditions of to-day, and therefore in making it our aim an artificial value was imparted to the pound. But, further, by what 'yardstick' can we measure the relative values of the monetary units of two countries whose economic conditions are so divergent?

In this connection I may be permitted to quote from an article entitled 'America or Empire' which I contributed to the *National Review* for May, 1925:—

> If it is argued that these are most excellent reasons why Britain should follow suit and go on the gold standard now, the answer is that Britain is unable to do so and retain her financial and economic freedom. To retain that freedom under conditions so dissimilar as those that at present obtain in Britain and in the United States it is essential that the exchange must be free to fluctuate. The exchange is our only safety valve, and if we close it down we incur a very grave risk of causing an explosion sooner or later.

A year afterward the first great explosion took place, in the shape of a six months' coal stoppage. This was an indirect result of the gold standard, which in effect imposed a duty of at least ten per cent on all our exports, the most vulnerable being coal. Now we have a greater explosion in the American debacle through Stock Exchange speculation of an unheard-of magnitude. Its repercussions are being felt all over the world and by no means least in Britain.

But, it may be asked, what had Britain's return to the gold standard to do with the debacle in the United States? According to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, whose editor is an eminent economist and was closely associated with the Federal Reserve System, it had a great deal to do with it. Referring to Mr. Snowden's remarks on the effect of the orgy of speculation on other countries, the newspaper said:—

Cheap Money Incited Speculation

"If he (Mr. Snowden) had been in close touch with the Bank of England he must have heard of the visits of the governor of that bank to the United States in order to arrange to keep interest rates low. Low rates, through producing an artificial cheapness of money in the United States, are alleged to have started the speculative mania which was allowed to flourish and because of neglect soon became unmanageable. Speculative interests in the United States may have enjoyed a debauch, but the country has had to pay for it, and in so doing pays the price of the maintenance of an erroneous financial policy in Great Britain at the instance of the country's central bank."

To what extent the above is correct I do not profess to be able to say, but it is a point of view which we would be ill-advised to ignore.

The United States usually holds about double the amount of gold that it is necessary to hold under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act; Britain's gold is wholly employed as a basis for credit and is insufficient for the purpose. So long as this disparity exists, we have no means of affecting the credit situation in that country, for it is in a position to counteract gold movements either inward or outward. They, however, hold a whip hand over us, though, as a favor—as in the instance referred to—they may not use the whip. On the other hand, with vivid recollection of their present experience, on a future occasion they may be more ready to use it!

There are other important divergences in the economic positions of the two countries. During the past five years our wholesale price level has fallen nearly twenty per cent, while that of the United States shows no material change. Then there is the prolonged series of one sided payments necessary to discharge Europe's War debts to the United States, averaging £70,000,000 per annum over the next thirty-six years. The greater part will fall to be made either by us or through us; and thus the situation becomes further involved by reason of our diametrically opposed fiscal policies. With conditions so divergent, on what possible basis can parity be definitely established unless it be that one country becomes subordinate to the other?

Let us now recall briefly what, so far, has been the effect on our commerce and industry. The bank rate has been raised from three per cent, at which it stood in July, 1923, to five and one-half per cent; Treasury bill rates have risen from two per cent to five per cent; while the yield on longer-dated government securities, which then was tending downward, has been raised to five per cent. This constitutes a heavy burden on industry both directly and, through taxation, indirectly.

But a still more onerous burden is being borne. In the summer of 1924 a secret committee was appointed, on whose recommendation the pound was raised to parity. This was effected, first, through raising the rate of interest and, second, through the Bank of England undertaking to pay in gold a good deal more than the pound was worth. In this way foreign money was attracted and parity with the dollar was reached. But while the pound was thus being manipulated, the country's foreign trade position was rapidly becoming more adverse. Between 1923 and 1925 our adverse visible trade balance increased by no less than £183,000,000.

An Anomalous Pound Sterling

To raise the value of the pound in the face of this adverse trade position was tantamount to placing a duty on exports and giving a bonus to imports. The exchange value of the pound was enhanced by at least ten per cent, and probably by more. Other things remaining the same, the pound would now buy ten per cent more foreign goods, whereas a given quantity of the products of our industry sold abroad would realize ten per cent fewer pounds. Of course, an adjustment had to be effected, but the full brunt of adjusting our price level to that of the outside world has fallen on us. If we compare September, 1924, with September, 1929, we will find that according to the Board of Trade figures our general wholesale price level has fallen eighteen and sixth-tenths per cent, while materials alone show a decline of nineteen and nine-tenths per cent. According to the economics of last century there should have followed an adjustment in costs of production through a reduction in wages, which form so large a part of these costs. Professor Bowley's index, however, shows that the fall in money wages over the period is only one per cent, so that, as the cost of living is down 6 per cent, there has been an increase in real wages.

This then, is where the return to the gold standard, effected by the aid of the money factor, has landed us—a fall in prices of nearly twenty per cent with money wages practically unchanged. It is an impossible situation which obviously cannot be maintained. We are confronted, however, with a further serious complication. As the result of the American debacle a fall in commodity prices has set in over there; and, when we consider how the installment system permeates the United States, it is not improbable that the deflationary movement thus started may assume serious proportions. The effect, of course, would be world-wide, and indeed is already being felt. Thus, at a time when for us a rise in prices is so essential, we are faced with the likelihood of a further fall in prices.

To correct the situation, wages must fall or prices rise. If the former be regarded as outside practical politics, then we must concentrate on the most effective means of raising prices. Something more radical than mere palliatives is necessary. When a coat is cut too small, however much a tailor may pin and chalk-mark and pull here and adjust there, the result is never satisfactory. A new garment has to be made. This is analogous to our position with regard to the gold standard. We really require some other standard more suited for the commerce and industry and development, not only of Britain, but of the Empire.

Rehabilitate Silver!

Now from time immemorial the world has used the two precious metals for monetary purposes, and it is only within the last sixty years—if we omit Great Britain—that the Western nations one after the other have discarded silver and adopted gold. At this critical stage in the world's economy it is surely well worth consideration whether a solution of our monetary difficulties may not be found in the rehabilitation of silver. By that I do not mean that so much silver should be purchased by one country and so much by another, but—to revert to our illustration—that gold and silver should be woven together, one as the warp and one as the woof, thus forming a strong and durable material, which could be used as a standard of value. The loom whereby gold and silver could thus be interwoven was described in last month's *National Review*. It takes the form of a super-bank (quite different in character, however, from the present projected International Bank) where central banks would keep their

accounts, which would be fed by gold or silver at a fixed ratio between the two metals. The balances thus created would thereupon form a basis for credit and currency in the participating countries, which basis would be transferable by a mere ledger entry in the books of the super-bank. Thus the inconvenience of silver by reason of its bulk, which Ricardo held was the only objection to it as a standard of value, would be overcome.

The effect on prices of rehabilitating silver at a ratio which would restore at least part of its former value would be twofold. It would extend the world's basis of credit, although through the super-bank, it would still be subject to control. But, perhaps of greater importance, it would increase the purchasing power of existing holders of silver.

Let our imagination run for a moment on the effect on Asia. Nearly one-third of the area of the globe contained in that vast continent and more than half the population of the world inhabits it. For ages silver, to them, has been a store of value. The savings of the great majority of the people are largely in the form of silver ornaments. For China, silver is still the standard of value.

We may now recall briefly the depreciation that has taken place in silver through deliberate legislative acts of the Western nations. For two and a half centuries before 1873 the value of silver in relation to gold was comparatively stable, and from 1803 entirely so. England adopted the gold standard in 1816, but the rest of the world used silver as a standard, either alone or in conjunction with gold. Germany, taking advantage of her indemnity from France, demonetized silver in 1873, and nation after nation has followed suit. Even India, where silver was and still is inextricably mixed up with the social and economic life of the people, was compelled, much against her will, to close her mints to the free coinage of the metal in 1893. What, then, has been the effect of these legislative acts on the value of silver? Until 1873 silver was approximately sixty pence per ounce; when India closed her mints it fell to thirty-five; it is now under twenty-three pence. Even since we returned to the gold standard silver has fallen twenty-five per cent. It is a very striking fact that, in consequence of legislation, gold has become forty times more valuable than silver, although only twelve and one-half ounces of silver are produced for each ounce of gold.

What legislation, however, has taken away legislation can restore. If silver were rehabilitated, not necessarily at its old parity, but—let us say—on a twenty-to-one basis which would equal forty-seven pence per ounce and approximate to the exchange value of the Indian rupee, the effect upon the purchasing power of Asia might be profound. In particular might this be so with China. Sooner or later order must be restored out of what appears to be chaos in that great country, with its four hundred millions of peoples. May we not therefore find in the reconstruction of China, with silver stabilized at forty-seven pence per ounce just that fillip to our commerce and industry we so sorely need?

Britain's greatness has been attained by enterprise and leadership, not by following. Britain led in adopting the gold standard and in process of time the world followed. So far as Britain is concerned, the gold standard has served its day and has now become a drag upon the industrial machine. Is there sufficient enterprise again to take the lead and, in conjunction with the other countries of the Empire, adopt the more stable joint standard as an effective instrument for the Empire's development?

The tendency is for the world to become divided into economic groups. There is talk of a United States of Europe, with France apparently aspiring to its financial leadership. At any rate, France now holds £320,000,000 of gold; on the other side of us, the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury hold £800,000,000, while the Bank of England's holding is only £131,000,000. Wedged in between the two, we are being pushed into a tight corner. Under the above conditions, cooperation between central banks, on which so much stress has been laid, simply means Britain's seeking favors from either the United States or France. In cooperation with our copartners in the Empire, let us have the enterprise and courage to strike out on a line of our own and so regain our independence.

The lesson of the great debacle will not have been lost if it brings home to us that—at any rate under present-day conditions—gold is not that secure 'anchorage' its advocates have represented it to be, and if it leads us to examine the merits of the joint standard with its compensatory action upon prices.

Sugar and Labor to Free the Filipino

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

Various American political leaders have, during the past two decades, made gestures looking toward the independence of the Philippine Islands, from purely altruistic motives. So far these have had practically no effect except to induce the Filipino to adopt a very pronounced "Won't be happy till he gets it" attitude. Whether he will be, is another question. At any rate, if Manuel Quezon represents the real attitude of the Filipinos they would "rather be governed like hell by themselves than be governed well by outsiders"—as he expressed it a few years ago.

Now, however, very powerful influences, actuated by purely selfish motives, are working for the independence of the Philippines. These influences are not Filpino, but American: and be it noted also that these two powerful forces which are united for the independence movement are, in all other matters, highly antagonistic to each other. Politics, it has often been said, make strange bedfellows, and this adage has once more a striking illustration in the union of the American sugar magnates and of the American labor parties to get the Islands from under the protection of the American flag, and this, as soon as possible.

Free Sugar from the Philippines

Behind the eagerness of the American sugar producers to free the Philippine Islands there is quite a story. It may be news to most that the American people pay more money for duties on sugar than on any other article, and this duty is so heavy per pound that it works out on *an advalorem* basis of between sixty and seventy cents per pound. Coffee and tea go free into America, but the sugar to sweeten them pays heavily. Not, however, the sugar from the Philippine Islands—that goes in free. The production of sugar in the Philippines has been increasing of late and the American sugar interests are beginning to feel the competition to such an extent that they are working to secure freedom for the Philippines. Then when they have secured their freedom if the Filipinos want to send sugar to the United States they will have to pay about a cent-and-a-half a pound duty on it, the same as the Cubans do. The particularly bitter pill for the American sugar interests has been that they have been unsuccessful in their plans to radically restrict the importation of free Filipino sugar and this has stirred them up to renewed efforts to secure independence for the Filipino.

To the independence efforts of the sugar interests are added the efforts of the American laboring classes. The motives of the American labor unions are equally as selfish as those of the sugar people, but they seem quite rational nevertheless. The laboring classes see the strange spectacle of a severe limitation of immigration of Nordics, Slavs, Latins and Mongolians, but a regular flood of Filipinos. Just in passing it may be noted that a California judge has decided that Filipinos are Mongolians, this decision being given in a case where an American mother was successful in securing a court order restraining an American girl from marrying a Filipino.

Filipinos Introduce New Race Problem

This matter of Filipinos in the United States is even a more serious racial question than is apparent on the surface, and the American labor unions have come to the conclusion that the easiest way to solve it is to give the Filipinos their independence. Then they will be restricted as are the people of all other nationalities.

In the meantime the idealists can make the best of their opportunities, and if things are handled at all skilfully there is no reason why the Filipinos should not secure their independence within a few years. One rather gets the suspicion, however, that when the Filipinos realize that they are not "obtaining" their independence, but are more or less being kicked out from under the American flag, they will not be so much in a hurry about it as they have so far expressed themselves as being, the more so as they will be losing some very important economic advantages. Indeed, if one may draw a comparison, it might turn out with the Filipino regarding independence as it has turned out with many Shanghai Chinese and the rendition of the Settlement, namely, that when they actually see it coming they would rather it came a little more slowly.

Mongols Discuss Barga Autonomy

(From a Special Correspondent)

Hailar, February 10, 1930

The Russian emigrants inhabiting the extreme northern part of the Three River District did not leave their homes during the conflict several months ago. The emigrants in those parts of the district near the C. E. R. who had fled during the conflict have now almost all returned to their homes. The inhabitants of the Three River District have received the attention of the Chinese, the Soviet, and the Mongolian authorities in turn. The Soviets flattered the emigrants remaining in the District during the conflict; and now continue to inspire them to maintain the existing situation, that is to form organs of self-protection and self-government, and to oppose the coming of Chinese police to the District. The Chinese authorities of Hulunpuir, being aware of the presence of 400 well armed white partisans under Peshkoff in the District, act very cautiously. They sent a messenger to the District so that he might inform the people there about returning the Chinese police to the places in the District they had occupied prior to the conflict.

The Mongols, on the other hand, claiming the District to be their own territory, also sent their delegates there with a proposal to the emigrants to defy the Chinese, and to recognize the Mongolian authorities. The emigrants, thus encouraged by the Soviets and the Mongols, sent word to the Chinese to the effect that they do not agree to the re-stationing of the Chinese police posts in the District.

Convention of Mongol Chieftains in Ganjour

Some partial agreement having been recently reached between the Mongolian and the Chinese Hulunpuir authorities, the question regarding the autonomy of Barga has not yet been settled. A convention of the Mongolian Chieftains of Barga is now in progress at Ganjour.

Another Failure of the "White" Leaders

When it was reported that the Russian White emigrants in Hailar and other places in Barga were going to take Soviet citizenship, the leaders of the "Whites" in Harbin became alarmed, for with the going of the emigrants over to the Soviets, the leaders were in danger of losing a large source from which they hope to draw soldiers for their army with which they dream, in times to come, to march to Moscow. In their efforts to find an amendment they thought it advisable to prevent Russian refugees staying in Harbin from going to their homes in Barga. To achieve this the "prospective" leaders spread through their agents a rumor that a number of officers of the Gpu, that had come to Barga with the Soviet troops, still remained in the country and kept kidnapping the refugees returning home But this availed the leaders very little; for it soon became known that there has been not a single case of kidnapping. Rumors, which are supposed to have emanated from the same sources, about a decision of the Chinese provincial authorities to grant the refugees permission to settle in the district around the upper reaches of the Yalu river seem to have failed to affect the refugees in a desirable way, and those of them who own farms in the centers along the railway have returned home, only a comparatively insignificant number of the refugees who possess no farms remaining in Harbin.

Chinese Families Slaughtered

Hailar, Feb 22.

When the Chinese troops that had guarded the northern border of the Hulunpuir (Barga) district, in accordance with the general retreat plan of the Chinese troops, left the border at the end of November last the Chinese merchants and residents of the places along the border were left uncared for. As the District was infested by armed Russian bands these peaceful Chinese found themselves in a very precarious position. For fear of being molested by the bandits they decided to take along with them whatever valuables they had, and follow the retreating troops with a view to reaching a point on the C.E.R. But to their great misfortune they could not keep up with the cavalry troops; they remained behind. The bandits did not fail to attack the defenceless Chinese families. They robbed them of all their possessions and then slaughtered them, women aud children, so that nobody escaped. It is now rumored that heaps of dead bodies of men, women and children have been found at different places in the District.

Now, inspired by the Mongols and, perhaps, by Japanese agents, and also fearing to be punished for befriending the Russian bandits, the Russian emigrants inhabiting the Three River District, as was already reported, object to the return of the Chinese Police to the District. Expecting that the Chinese authorities of Hulunouir may take effective measures to bring them into obedience, and to re-establish the police posts, the rebellious population of the Three River District created, through election, a Government which made a proposal to the bands that committed the crime, as described, to form the nucleus of its army which it is now organizing mobilizing men aged from 20 to 30.

The Russian population of the villages lying along the roads leading from the centers on the C.E.R. to the Three River District, seeing the tensity of relations between the Chinese and the Russians of the District, and fearing that hostilities may break out at any time, are beginning to leave their villages for centers at the railway line.

(From another Correspondent)

New Employees of Soviet Organizations Arrive in Harbin

Harbin, Feb. 24.

The reorganization in regard to personnel is being carrfed out by the Soviets not only on the C.E.R., but also in the Soviet Trading Organizations of the town. The manager of the Naphtha Syndicate Libanoff was recalled to Moscow, and replaced by Vostriacoff, who came from Moscow. Six employees of this establishment were dismissed and replaced by men brought from the U.S.S.R.

The Exclusive Use of the Russian Language in C. E. R. Administration

The question of the exclusive use of the Russian language in the C. E. R. administration has long been up in public discussion. When the administration was taken over by the Chinese authorities last year, this question was for a time rumored to have attained its solution, whereby the use of both Chinese and Russian languages in every official document and correspondence of the administration was decided upon. But owing to the reinstatement of the Soviet Manager M. Rudy, the solution could not be carried into effect till to-day.

It is alleged that a part of the Chinese staff in the C.E.R. are dependent upon their mere understanding of the Russian language, for which they receive 100 roubles or more a month. Therefore, it is not only the Soviets who would naturally oppose the abolition of the Russian language, but a group of Chinese staff would also hardly favor the change from the Russian language into the Chinese in all official correspondences.

A few persons even make remarks that even if the Chinese language is used in the C.E.R., the result will be the same as in the C.P.O. wherein the Chinese language has since April last been used, but an English translation is still necessary. Hence, inasmuch as the Departmental Chiefs are still of foreign nationalities, the change of language means nothing except the duplication of work in translation.

Soviet Sympathy with Chinese Laborers

The Soviets, like the "Dwarf" of the East, have the best training in propaganda work, by which not only are the majority of the proletarians instigated or even utilised to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the Soviets but the world at large as well is often misinformed of the truth as to happenings in the Far East. The writer has recently been informed by his friends at Hailar and Manchuli that when Chalainor was captured by the Soviet troops, the raided Chinese were separated into two groups—Laborers and Bourgeois. While the latter were forced to labor, the former were sometimes privileged to hear the preaching of Communism. When eating, the laborers were first given bread, thus making them confide in the Soviet doctrine. Consequently, if asked how they were treated by the Soviets during the raid, most of the proletarians would answer, "Soviets treated us not so cruelly as rumored".

Chinese at Barga Prayed for China's Defeat

Another source of information is received to the effect that a portion of Chinese residents along the Barga district prayed for the defeat of Chinese troops during the course of the crisis, the reasons being (1) that as the result of their intermarriage with the Soviets their appearance and habits have somewhat resembled the Russian subjects, and as a result the Red troops were inclined to treat them as their own nationals, and (2) that they were

(Continued on page 71)

American Chamber Meets at American Club

The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce was held at the American Club on Feb. 28, when the president read his report for the past year and a new board of directors for the year was elected.

The new board will be composed of Messrs. F.P. Bills—Bills Motors, Fed. Inc. U.S.A.; Carl Crow—the "Shanghai Evening Post"; Wm. S. Fleming—Fleming, Franklin and Allman; C. H. French—Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; H. W. Frick—Equitable Eastern Banking Corp; Chester Fritz—the American Metal Co., Ltd.; Ernest B. Price—China Airways, Fed. Inc. U.S.A.; F. J. Raven—Raven Trust Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.; O. G. Steen—The Robert Dollar Co.; E. C. Stocker—The Texas Co. (China) Ltd.; F. J. Twogood—Standard Oil Co. of New York.

The president commented first on the unfortunate fact that there were many resignations of members due to their departures from Shanghai, which greatly impaired the work of the board and made it exceedingly difficult to transact business. He recommended that members of the incoming board be composed of men who were likely to remain in Shanghai during the year. He also commented during the opening sentences of his speech regarding the need of a new secretary as the Chamber has been without one since the resignation of Carroll Lunt. It should be an immediate task of the board to take up the question of the secretaryship with a view toward increasing the memberhip.

Among the innovations of the year, the president said, was the organization of numerous committees which met regularly and functioned effectively. He added that as American commercial interests increased in specific directions, the activities of the Chamber are bound to become so diverse that the Board of Directors will find themselves increasingly confronted with the task of building up committees whose work will be to deal with specific subjects requiring expert handling. After some further experimenting with the committee system the entire system would have to be reorganized and placed on a permanent basis, he said.

The president further declared that the Chamber had cooperated with other national Chambers, specially on the question of extrality. "It has been the sense of the Chamber that while the American people here and at home do not desire to combat the nationalistic aspirations of the Chinese people, the political, economic and administrative conditions in China require that before extraterritoriality shall have been abolished, a most thorough assurance be provided that life and property will be reasonably and legally safeguarded both during a period of transition and after the abolition of extraterritoriality," he said, adding that "In this connection, your Chamber, together with other national Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai, drafted a memorandum last May which was sent to various governments, stating this principle and also calling attention to the Strawn report and suggesting that they be implemented previous to the total abolition of extraterritoriality. It has been with great gratitude and satisfaction that your Chamber has found that the policy of the American Government wholly coincides with the opinion of the Chamber, and that the American Government has adhered to a principle involving the gradual abolition of extraterri toriality."

The president then called attention to the participation of the Chamber in the community dinner given to the Hon. John Van Antwerp MacMurray when he passed through Shanghai after his resignation as U. S. Minister to China. He lauded the work which Mr. MacMurray had done while American Minister to China and, although regretting his resignation, rejoiced in the appointment of such a worthy successor as had been appointed in the person of Nelson T. Johnson.

The president also spoke of the entertainment accorded the good-will party of American business men from San Francisco and members of the Carnegie Peace Endowment Commission, which was composed of American journalists. Also of the Chamber's part in entertaining Governor-General Dwight Davis of the Philippines.

The statement of cash receipts and disbursements (exclusive of the Community Chest Fund, Civilian Relief Fund and Holiday Account) for the year was also submitted. This showed receipts of $17,996.37 which, added to the balance at the end of the preceding year totalled $30,253.47. Disbursements amounted to $13,707.47, of which one item may be mentioned—that of advertising in local periodicals, amounting to $1,200, the periodical in question apparently being the *Far Eastern Review*, of which George E. Sokolsky, a member of the committee, is associate editor. The balance at the end of the year totalled $16,546.00. All the above figures are in Mexican dollars.

Margaret P. Smith Speaks On China Situation

"Vast social, political, religious, intellectual and industrial upheavals which the Western world met over a period of 600 years are being loosed in China in the space of a single generation; and this movement—the Nationalist Movement—is not the "New Spring War," as referred to by some of the reactionary foreign interests in America and the Orient and by some of the Tory-minded people all over the world." Such were the words of Mrs. Margaret Ward Proctor Smith, formerly connected with the American Church Mission at Hankow, during a radio talk over WHAS, Louisville, Kentucky, on Jan. 27.

The movement is far greater than that, she asserts. The revolution now in progress is only a surface indication of a tremendous recreative evolution. It is a renaissance—the greatest movement in history since the Gothic invasion in Italy, is her declaration, and she adds that the impact of this awakened China will be felt around the world.

Most people in America are too far away to be interested in it, she says, while many foreigners living in China are too close to see it in its proper prespective, while most of them do not want to see it.

Mrs. Smith then goes on to trace the revolutionary movement in China from 1911 following which the warlords took possession of things. Ever since that time the Chinese have been trying to rid themselves of this corrupt class. She likens conditions during these 19 years to those in Europe during the Hundred Years' War, England during the War of the Roses and America during the War of the Revolution. She reasons that if it took all of these nations, years to straighten out their countries after such wars and rebellions, how much more work must there be to accomplish before China with her 500,000,000 people, 93 percent of them illiterate, scattered over a vast country, can reach a high state of centralization. Yet it has been a bare 19 years now since the Revolution.

Sun Yat-sen's Work

The dream of a unified China with a real republic modelled on Western lines, and adapted to the needs of the Chinese people started to take form in the life and work of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mrs. Smith said. "Despite what the 'Shanghai-minded' foreigner will tell you, there are many heroic patriots in China who are giving their all for a united China," Mrs. Smith declared. "They know that China can no longer live within a wall. They do not wish this. They are determined for China to take her rightful place in the family of nations, but this cannot be accomplished over night".

"Chinese leaders admit that in the matter of government along Western lines they are backward. They are handicapped by insurmountable difficulties—difficulties of finance, of organization, difficulties so overwhelming that that the achievements of the Nationalist Government so far seem almost miraculous," she continued. "They have asked for definite help from our country, for the sympathetic help of the powers, but if this cannot be forthcoming they ask that all keep hands off—give them a chance to put their house in order which is what the foreigners are so loudly demanding before they abolish extraterritorial rights.

"The leaders of the Kuomintang will come and go as party leaders, as in other countries, but the Nationalist movement is in China to stay. It can be deflected, hindered, retarded, but never stopped.

"The wise business man gets on the band wagon and rides with this movement for only when the Chinese have peace and stability can they prosper and only can the foreigner within and without her gates prosper. So it is only common sense and sound economics to help China tc a place of peace and stability, for New China will, more than likely, change the center of gravity in the trade relations of mankind.

"We, in the United States, should have a special understanding of, and sympathy with, China in her almost death struggle to realize the ideals of democracy. It behooves all thinking business men here and over there to bring pressure to bear upon Washington to have the existing extraterritorial treaties abolished. These treaties were made many years ago with the Manchu government and were largely forced on a weak country by 'Gunboat Diplomacy.'

German Business Prospers

"All but four of the countries having nationals in China have abrogated these treaties and these nationals

(Continued on page 77)

The Causes of Civil War In China

BY C. T. LIANG

In the January issue of *Current History* of the present year, Mr. Wen Ying-peng wrote, "Once again civil war is harassing China, a country already exhausted by internecine strife during the past dozen years. The present struggle promises to be more extended, if not more bloody, than any in recent years." Mr. Peng then accounted for this by enumerating four important causes, viz., lack of modern communication facilities, want of a unified military organization, dictatorship by a small minority in the Kuomintang and the non-existence of common economic interests.

Scarcely has Mr. Peng's ink become fully dry on the paper than a *Reuter* message from Nanking dated 19th instant carried a news item to the effect that President Chiang Kai-shek under the same date telegraphed to General Yen Hsih-shan charging Yen with mobilizing "his troops in preparation for a campaign against the Central Government", adding that "The above telegram is so outspoken that it is regarded generally as an ultimatum to General Yen Hsih-shan." If any credence can be given to this story at all, it means that another civil war is in the making or at least threatened. In order the better to understand the issues at present in dispute, the author feels obliged to name a few other causes as a complement to Mr. Peng's excellent writing.

Too Many Professional Politicians

To begin with, it must be admitted that the country contains too many professional politicians whose talent remains unemployed for the moment. From the time the Northern Expeditionary Army left Canton until the present date, the number of officials (and their dependents) thrown out of employment, runs into some staggering figures and usually includes members of the Chili, Anfu and the Tang Sen-chi cliques as well as those belonging to the various factions (excluding the one now in power) of the Kuomintang. Had this state of affairs happened in either England or America, these well-educated members of society might have been easily assorbed by the industrial and business fields. But in a backward country like China the situation is entirely different. Thus hemmed in between two devils, these gentlemen naturally took the shortest cut and see in political changes their easiest solution. So it came to pass that long before the National Government could be well-entrenched in Nanking one saw these disgruntled gentlemen already earnestly at work. Although not all of their manipulations have appeared in the press, yet enough has cropped out to make a good impression. For those with slipping memories the mention of the "Big Northern Union" and the recent conferences secretly held in Tientsin will afford ample illustration. Whatever different opinions one may harbor on the actions of these men, there is no escaping the conclusion that these otherwise useful members of society need to be taken care of in order to prevent further trouble.

Next comes the large and burdensome army. A few years ago, one foreign writer credited China with having the biggest army in the world. Inside the country, some writers put the number of Chinese troops at one million, others at one million and half and still others at two millions. According to a report recently collected by an army officer, in Honan alone there exist more than four hundred thousand soldiers. Adding to this two hundred for Shansi and about three hundred thousand for the Kuominchun and remembering further that these troops are at present stationed in the famine-afflicted territory where the people are dying by the thousands daily, one gets a complete picture of the present trouble. Under such circumstances, mere disbandment of superfluous troops does not help matters. On the contrary, it may even aggravate the country's difficulties by swelling the ranks of the bandits. Immediately, however, these troops must find food for themselves in the wealthier districts further south. Here indeed lies the most important cause of the present trouble and a far-reaching solution must be found quickly therefor.

Too Much Energy in Non-Productive Channels

Finally and more fundamentally, China's uninterrupted internal disturbances arise from the lack of development or progress in her productive mechanisms. Since the invention of the steam engine which started the chain of the industrial revolution, civilized peoples have come to look upon production as the sole source of wealth and the surer means of making a living. In China, with the exception of agriculture, all work of production had been traditionally looked down upon with disdain, with the result that the best energies of her people had been directed into wasteful and nonproductive channels. Even today people of breeding find great difficulty in dissociating themselves from this unwelcome prejudice, resulting in a bad glut in all intellectual or easygoing vocations of the country. Such being the case, the only remedy apparently lies in scientific development of all her producing agencies, be it agriculture or applied industries, where the major portion of the people, unemployed from whatever reason, may be utilized with better fruits. Or else, the surplus population must then migrate to Thibet, Sinkiang, Mongolia or northern Manchuria.

Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1930.

U. S. Orient Trade In 1929 Is $2,116,000,000

According to the trade return published recently by the U. S. Department of Commerce, United States trade with the Orient for 1929 resulted in a favorable Oriental balance by $484,000,000 as compared to $400,000,000 in 1928. In spite of this increase the total is $17,000,000 less than the average for the past five years.

This gain occurred in the face of unfavorable political conditions in China and Japan's unfavorable economic conditions which necessitated retrenchment, the combination of which considerably curtailed commercial transations with the United States.

The Oriental purchases of America increased nine percent, from $1,180,000,000 to $1,300,000,000 while the sales declined by one-half a percent or from $820,000,000 to $816,000,000. Japan is first again with a total trade approximating $690,000,000 made up of $435,000,000 sales and $255,000,000 purchases, giving her a favorable balance of $180,000,000 as compared to $100,000,000 for the previous year.

"The most significant fact," the report says, "is the expansion of United States' imports from the Orient, which occurred despite price fluctuations, particularly 15 percent in raw silk and 11 percent in rubber purchases."

Another feature was the broadening of trade, the report showing an increase of 38 percent in exports to the East Indies.

The report concludes: "The outlook in certain lines of American goods for the Far East seems to be promising despite the discouraging features of the past year, which must still be reckoned with to some extent."

"The removal of the Japanese gold embargo bodes well for the relief of its difficult economic conditions, although a partial feature of the rice crop is somewhat disquieting. However, Japan is expanding.

Washington Rules on Status of Chinese Merchants Going Abroad

The position of Chinese merchants resident in the United States, who have occasion to make temporary visits abroad, is clarified in an official communication dated Oct 31, 1929 from the U.S. State Department to Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to America. Text of the communication was released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Feb. 27.

The communication states that a Chinese merchant resident in the U.S. and his wife and minor children may, prior to departure from America for a temporary visit abroad, make application for a predetermination of his status in the United States. This application is to be made in the form of an affidavit submitted for proper consideration to the nearest immigration office and should contain information relative to the circumstances under which the applicant entered the United States and his personal description to assist in his identification.

In the event of favorable decision on the application a notation to the effect will be made on the affidavit and this returned to the applicant with directions to retain it and, immediately prior to his return to the States, present it to an American consular officer abroad for an appropriate visa.

The regulation further provides that this affidavit shall be accepted as evidence of the applicant's mercantile status under the provision of section 3 (6) of the Immigration Act of 1924.

Mongolia, Its Trade Routes and Trends

BY H. D. ROBINSON,
(*Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner*)

Mongolia, an extensive tableland occupying a territory in the heart of the Asiatic Continent, is almost as large as 18 of China's Provinces, yet is sparsely settled with a population approximating 3,000,000 in number. The country is rich in natural resources and the entire territory is well suited to the livestock industry, in which a large part of the population is engaged.

By reason of Mongolia's isolation, as well as its anomalous political status in recent years, authentic information on economic conditions in that region is seldom made available to the outside world.

Mongolia has long been noted for its variety and excellency of furs, a large volume of which reaches the United States by devious routes. The United States, in turn, supplies Mongolia with growing quantities of American products, particularly motor vehicles, canned goods, and leather.

Trading Under Government Control

Upon the downfall of the Manchu Monarchy in China, outer Mongolia declared its independence of China and established what is known as the "Mongolian People's Revolutionary Government." As the government is formed on Soviet principles, all trading is under strict government control, declared to be free of all restrictions, with profits to accrue for the benefit of all the people. Government cooperative buying organizations are inaugurated, and merchandise that enters Mongolia through other than the government cooperative branches does not receive complete protection. Independent import purchases are taxed and appraised for duty payments by members of the cooperatives, their chief competitors, and the rates imposed are reported so unfair that the procedure has operated greatly to the discouragement of all trade. The Mongolian government makes purchases either direct or through the Mongolian central cooperative from its headquarters in Urga. Cooperative purchasing offices are maintained in various foreign countries, which include the three important branches in Moscow, Harbin and Tientsin. Branches for the disposal of Manchurian products collected by the cooperatives are maintained in Leipzig, Germany, and in New York City.

Mongolia's Trade Routes

Trade with Mongolia is confined chiefly to two routes—one through Kalgan, the thriving trade center of southern Mongolia, with Tientsin serving as its port, and the other through Urga in the center of Mongolia to Russia, thence connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway to the port of Vladivostok, or, under normal conditions, from Urga to the important trade centers of Manchouli and Hailar on the Chinese Eastern Railway to Harbin in Manchuria. In the transport of goods between the Russian border region and Mongolia, motor cars, camel or oxcart caravans, boats, and airplanes are utilized; while on the southern route via Kalgan only motor cars and camel or oxcart caravans are practicable. As shipments dispatched over the northern route are fairly free of official taxation, freight rates are considerably lower than on the southern route, and goods are transported with a greater degree of safety. Goods shipped over the southern route must pass through several "likin" (local tax) barriers, in addition to running the gauntlet of a bandit-infested territory. Again, when the merchandise reaches Kalgan for rail shipment to Tientsin, excessive taxes on rail transport and the insecurity of deliveries raise values to points that profits are almost negligible. Moreover, export cargo shipped via the northern route during the summer months has the choice of motor-car, or river transport, with motor cars and caravans available in winter. Regular biweekly passenger airplane service also is maintained fairly regularly throughout the year.

Kalgan Gains by Seizure of Railway

Despite various political upheavals that Mongolia has experienced in recent years, business conditions were good prior to the recent assumption of control of the Chinese Eastern Railway by Manchurian authorities. Following that event, which gave preference to military traffic over commercial shipments, the Mongolian fur, skin, and wool trade at Hailar and Manchouli suffered a serious setback in that all cargo was diverted in large part via the Kalgan, or southern route, to Tientsin. Buyers, therefore, again are turning to Kalgan, and until the present controversial matters in Manchuria remain unsettled, Kalgan is offered the opportunity of regaining its lost glory as an important fur-trading center. Kalgan formerly had served as one of the principal centers of Mongolia's trade, both outward and inward, but upon the establishment of Mongolian central buying agencies, coupled with heavy transport expense and excessive cost for bandit protection on transit goods, trade was noticeably diverted to the northern or Russian channel.

Furs Form Greater Part of Exports

Most of the export trade from Urga in Mongolia to Russia consists of furs which are shipped chiefly to New York from the port of Vladivostok. Mongolia's import trade consists principally of Russian gasoline and oil, piece goods from Europe, and machinery from Germany. The greater part of the Chinese and the American products mentioned hereinafter enter Mongolia through Kalgan, although a part recently has been shipped through Urga from Hailar, Manchouli, and other stations on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

American Products in Demand

Automotive vehicles represent the larger part of the United States import trade in Mongolia, with ordinary passenger cars and trucks of one-half ton to one and one-half tons predominating. Regardless of size or loading capacity, cars are always overloaded when freight and passengers are available. Bodies of passenger cars are rebuilt in Mongolia to carry freight, and are usually loaded until the springs rest on the axles. One American car of regular seven-passenger capacity has been known to carry 25 trappers with their baggage and equipment on journeys lasting for weeks and months at a time.

The United States also supplies Mongolia with metals, canned fruit, flour, and leather goods. Approximately 500 cases of California fruits and vegetables were shipped to Urga from Tientsin during 1928, and an equal amount was reported shipped by way of Harbin. Leather imports from the United States comprise sole leather, kid and harness grades, and boots and shoes manufactured in Harbin from American leather find a ready sale in Mongolia.

American Vice-Consul at Warsaw Is Implicated in Scandal

A sensation has been created in Warsaw by the report from New York that Harry Hall, vice-consul at Warsaw was arrested in New York while on home leave, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Warsaw on Feb. 27.

Hall was arrested on a charge of being ringleader in an international criminal gang which had headquarters in Warsaw. The Warsaw police are said to have exposed the ramifications of the gang after months of patient investigation. They informed Paris and New York police, with the result that 30 people were arrested.

It is said that the gang engaged extensively in the narcotics trade and also forged American visaes for Polish emigrants.

First Modern Paper Mill in China to be Built at Wenchow

According to a *Kuo Min* news agency report from Wenchow on Feb. 28 that city is greatly interested at the prospect of having the country's first paper mill established there in the near future, preparations for which have been under way for some time.

It is reported that over half of the authorized capital stock of $3,000,000 has already been subscribed. The company is headed by a powerful group of Shanghai newspaper magnates. According to technical experts who have been investigating, the pine forests around Wenchow will make excellent pulp for the paper industry.

Hallett Abend Going To U. S.

Hallett Abend, chief correspondent in China for the New York *Times*, will leave Shanghai on March 14 by the President Pierce for a short trip to the United States. He is expected back in Shanghai in June.

During his trip Mr. Abend expects to visit Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and Washington, D. C. While in New York he will discuss the China situation with the management of the *Times*. In Los Angeles he will make arrangements for his mother to join him in Shanghai this fall.

Chinese Merchants Going To France Must Deposit $500

The vernacular press reports that since Jan. 1 the local French Consul-General has refused to countersign passports of Chinese merchants going to France unless each of them can deposit $500 with the local Consulate.

Formerly this class had only to put up a shop guarantee the report says, and adds that under the new restriction many intending to enter France will be greatly affected as few of them are able to deposit this amount.

Industrial Accidents in China

BY H. D. LAMSON

(Continued from Feb. 22)

One frequently sees news items concerning industrial accidents:

"Liaoyang, March 8.—Fifty miners were killed and seven seriously injured in a big gas explosion which occurred to-day at Yintai, South Manchuria".

Explosions of gas or coal dust in mines constitute one of the major hazards of the coal industry. In the mines of the United States in 1924 there were 536, and in 1925 there were 345 miners killed from this cause alone. In 1928 the figure was 422. From 1922 to 1928 inclusive, 79 large coal mine explosions killed 2,184 miners in United States coal mines. (*American Labor Legislation Review*, Sept., 1928, p. 283.)

In April 1928 there was a serious mine disaster in which 470 Chinese miners were drowned in one of the famous Fushan Colliery mines.

"Mukden, Apr. 19.—Further particulars about the Fushun mine disaster, in which 470 Chinese miners were drowned, are now available. The abandoned Chienchinchai pit had been purposely filled with water as a safeguard against spontaneous combustion of the coal. The partition wall left between this mine and the adjoining Oyama shaft is stated by the management to have been from 50 to 100 ft. thick, and being braced up on the outside by sand and earth to the thickness of 150 to 300 ft., it was considered sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of the water. The accident, therefore, came as a complete surprise to the management. The draining and repair work is being expedited with all possible speed, and is expected to be completed in October. Mining has already been resumed in level one, and the sealing of the cracks in the partition is making rapid progress. The material damage, including compensations to the bereaved families, is estimated at Y. 400,000 to 500,000. The reason why all the victims were Chinese, no Japanese being among them, is that the latter, as foremen were each equipped with an electric pocket lamp enabling them quickly to escape from the inrushing waters, whereas the Chinese miners, having only oil lamps which were all extinguished by the strong gust of wind caused by the pressure of the water, were left helplessly groping in the darkness.—*Reuter.*"

Deaths in Coal Mines

While these cases cited from China are spectacular because many men were killed at one time, there is a constant death rate from other causes than explosions or drownings. We have no figures for China, but we may get some idea from che United States figures. In 1927 there were 2,224 deaths in toal mines This is a death rate of about 3.7 per million tons of coal mine1. Expressed in another way, the coal mining industry has been killing annually about 4.5 men per thousand full-year (300-day) workers. According to the China Year Book, the production of coal in China in 1925 was 24,255,042 tons. If the same rate per million tons hold for America, then there would be in 1925 about 90 deaths in China. However, this figure is probably very much too low for China, for a great deal of safety work has been carried on in America. For the four-year period 1906-1910 the death rate per million tons mined was nearly 6 in United States mines. At this rate there would have been about 146 deaths in China in 1925. This probably is still too low, for there are, as we see from the papers, these disasters, such as the one in 1928 when 470 were killed at one stroke in one place. The annual death rate alone for the coal industry in China, not counting injuries of non-fatal character, is probably several hundred. Labor conditions in some of the Chinese mines are described in *China Weekly Review*. (Nov. 23, 1929. "Slaves of Labor at Mentoukou". M. S. Stewart).

We shall present two cases of injury to children, collected by students from interviews in St. Luke's Hospital in 1929, with the victims themselves:

Case 1. Wei Chao Tong was about twelve years old and worked in a Japanese factory which manufactured burlap bags for rice. He had worked there about sixteen months. His job was to feed hemp string to a machine. On November second at two o'clock in the afternoon as he was combing and arranging the strings, somehow, he could not explain just why, he got both his hands caught in moving parts of the machine and the bones of both hands were broken. He expressed the fear that his right hand might be so badly hurt that he would be unable to handle objects after he got well, and burst into tears as he told his story. His wage was two dimes per day. He had already been in the hospital about a month when interviewed.

Case 2. Chang Dah Kutze was eleven years old and worked in a cotton mill. He had been there a little more than two months when one day as he was playing and joking with a fellow-worker in the spinning room, somehow his right hand was caught in a gear and crushed. As a result he lost four fingers. He admitted that it was his own fault for playing near the machines, and cried as he related the story. The medical fee was paid by the mill, but no compensation was given. His wage was ten dollars a month.

In November, 1928, the newspaper carried an item telling of two workmen who plunged to death when an elevator dropped:

An Elevator Accident

"Two Chinese workmen employed at the Wing On store in Nanking Road late yesterday afternoon plunged four flights to their death when the support rope of a passenger lift on which they were working snapped, the lift dropping from the fourth story to the ground floor with sickening speed. So teriffic was the impact when the lift struck the ground floor, the roof of the lift was smashed to a level with the floor. It appears that the workers failed to take the proper precautionary measures, neglecting to use an emergency brake in the lift at the time when they were disconnecting a rope which supported the lift, preparatory to substituting a wire rope. At the time of the fatality an endless pulley rope was being disconnected and was being replaced with a strong wire rope. The brake, at the bottom of the lift, was not set. The deceased, Sung Kung and At Kwung were at work on top of the lift, and after the accident were found at the bottom of the shaft with skulls crushed and many bones broken. Death came instantly, it is believed."

Who was responsible here? The workmen themselves alone, or the inspector? Should there have been an ordinary rope on the lift in the first place? Were the workmen properly instructed concerning their work? In many accidents the responsibility is multiple.

In our own study in China, we tried from the records to allocate responsibility, but found it difficult to do so without knowing and seeing conditions for ourselves. Records sometimes give a clear indication, but often they leave us in doubt. From the 130 cases, the following responsibilities seemed to appear:

Responsibility resting wi h injured worker himself	25	cases
" " " fellow worker	27	"
" " " management	14	"
Uncertaninty as to where to place blame	64	"
	130	"

Outline of Some of Our 130 Cases

Chang King Tai was a bricklayer, aged 25, who was working on a building when, through the fault of a fellow worker, a load of bricks dropped on him from above. Injuries were caused, necessitating loss of a month's time. The company paid the man five dollars, as did likewise the offending fellow-worker.

A female worker, aged 23, was working in a rice mill sewing bags of rice. Improperly piled bags of rice fell on her, breaking her wrist and injuring her left foot and leg. The pile of rice bags was obviously not arranged properly, and the accident was clearly not the worker's fault. Was it the fault of the worker who piled them, or the manager who should have enforced safe piling? We had two cases of this nature among the 130,

Another instance of improper piling is that in which a worker in an iron-pot-making shop was piling up the pots and the pile slipped, permanently crippling his left leg, and resulting in his becoming a peddler. The report stated that there were not enough workers provided by the management, and that this worker was doing his piling hurriedly in order to finish the job.

Another case is from a paper mill in which a worker was piling paper on a hand truck. The paper packages were piled too high and fell off, breaking his leg. There was no framework on the truck to hold the piles, which were too numerous.

In the Shanghai Arsenal a worker in the machine gun department, aged 36, who had been with the company for six years, was putting steel plate into a tube-making machine when his right hand came in contact with moving parts which cut off all the fingers of his right hand. After forty days absence he returned, but was unable to do the same work, and so was laid off. From this report we cannot tell whether there was a guard over the dangerous part of the machine or not. If not, then a lack of safety engineering becomes a primary cause.

In anther case, a man 35 years old was arranging threads on a weaving machine when his foot accidentally moved the

starting lever and two fingers were cut from his right hand. He had been with the company two years. The report stated that the accident was largely due to fatigue, but this is rather too general to enable us to arrive at definite conclusions.

A man aged 23 who had worked a year and one-half in a paper mill fell and got his head in contact with an unguarded gear, and was forced to lose about two months from work. Why did he fall? Why was the gear not guarded?

Kwan Lo I was a worker in a paper mill. One night when he was working he became drowsy and got a finger chopped off in the machine.

Yang Wei Sun, aged 24, was working in the same paper mill and was talking to some one with his head turned away from his machine. As a result of his inattention, he lost two fingers. He had been working there for one and one-half years.

Clothes Caught in Belt

Wang Kan Ying, working in the same mill, aged 27, had been there one year. For some reason, his clothes became caught in a moving belt and he was thrown down and his head and arm injured. He lost 45 days for this. The report stated that the path between machines was too narrow; and if this was the case, the management's responsibility for crowding maceines too closely together would be evident.

Hu Yin-fong, 25, had worked in this same paper mill for four months. His job was that of cleaner and oiler. One day when he was caught in the revolving belt and he was thrown to the ground. He lost his entire arm as a result. Oiling of such a nature obviously should be done when the machine is stopped or else adequate guards should be placed around the moving belt.

Lin-Kwei was a man of 32 who had worked three months in the paper mill. As a resnlt of his putting too much oil on the machine, the oil flew up into his eyes, temporarily blinding him, and he lost his balance and fell upon the gear, severely lacerating his face and necessitating an absence from work of two and one-half months. This would seem to indicate inexperience as the chief cause.

A carpenter in Hangchow by the name of Wang was working on a building when the scaffolding outside on which he was standing gave way. He fell to the ground, breaking several bones. He was permanently crippled and unable to carry heavy loads thereafter, This represents improper inspection, and carelessness on the part of whoever erected the scaffolding.

A painter at work for the Kiangnan Shipbuilding Company was hanging over the side of a ship, painting, when the rope which held the board on which he was sitting gave way, causing him to fall to the ground and break his ankle. He stayed away from work for 55 days, after having worked at this place only two months. Improper inspection and inexperience seem to be the causes here.

Mr. Doo, a mason engaged in constructing a building, lost the sight of one eye when a fellow-worker was carrying a bamboo pole, which struck him in the eye. This would seem to show that the man who had the pole did not give warning as the walked. It is also possible that the mason himself was was not paying attention to where he was going. It is impossible to tell from the story itself; but in any event, the worker in addition to losing his eye, was unable to work for about 50 days.

Chang I Pou was working on a building and had been with his employer three months. His foot was run over by the wheel of a wheelbarrow loaded with bricks and he was out from work about a month, after which his pay was reduced from 40 to 28 cents a day. This indicates the economic loss possible through permanent disability.

A man of 26, working for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway as a yard man got his hand between the couplers of two cars he was joining and crushed the bones. After 28 days from work, he could still work, but not effectively. He had been employed by the Railway but six months.

Arm Cut off Under Car

Another railroad man, age 33, was lying under a railroad car doing some repairing, and when he heard the whistle of the locomotive which was to draw the train, he became excited and extended his right arm, which was cut off. He became an inspector on the railrŏad after the accident, after an absence of two months. This accident is illustrative of a lack of proper warning signals. When workers are under cars, the signal to move should give them sufficient time to get out. Besides, there should be some sort of flag system which would show the engineer when there are workmen under the train.

Lee Dai Din, 35, has been working a little more than a year in an iron foundry. He was carrying some molten iron when bumped into by another worker. The iron spilled over his foot and the lower part of his leg, burning them badly and causing him to be absent from work for two months. Workers handling molten iron should have protective leggings and very thick shoes to guard against such accidents. We received another case, very similar to this, from the Kiangnan Dock.

A woman, aged 22, worked in a silk filature in Shanghai, joining the threads from the cocoons and reeling them. The bottom of the tank which held the boiling water broke, letting the water down upon her legs. This accident is clearly the fault of the management for not inspecting and keeping the equipment in repair.

A man who worked in the chemical department of the Shanghai Arsenal was handling chemicals and breathed some into his throat and lungs and was burned and poisoned thereby he was forced to remain away from work for a week. The report stated that he forgot to wear his mask, which illustrates the fact that even though safety appliances may be available, the human factor still must be reckoned with.

Ho Mei Yu, aged 41 was working in an iron foundry. He had been there about ten months when one day as he was attempting to move a heavy iron mold it fell on his legs and crushed them. He was away from work for three months. The accident is chargeable to inexperience and emphasizes the need of adequate training for the job.

Lao-Lin, 33, had worked only 4½ months in a paper mill when in handling a tubful of pulp it dropped and crushed four toes, necessitating his remanining away 75 days. This also seems to indicate inexperience or ignorance.

Hu Deh San, a man of 32, was working in the machine repairing shop when a fellow worker let fall from the floor a heavy steel implement which broke his arm and two ribs. He was absent from work about 240 days and upon his return only received ten dollars per month where before he had received fifteen.

In the Peh Sah Tso Paper Mill in Hanyang, Hupeh, in 1927 a part of the factory wall gave way and killed fifteen workers. This clearly is the fault of the management either for building a weak structure or not keeping an old one in repair, or of having too heavy machinery on the floors. Adequate building and factory laws, if enforced, would avoid these disasters.

Hundreds Killed; Thousands Injured

In a silk filature in Hankow in 1928 there were killed ten workers. The report stated that of these, seven were smothered, how, it was not stated.

To sum up the extent of industrial accidents for China, we may observe that our figures of rates show frequency to be lower than the American experience, but as I have pointed out it does not mean that there are fewer accidents per exposure unit in China, but that they are not reported. The excessive severity rates, especially for death show us the true picture of the accident problem. From our limited figures we find one death for about every 200 workers and one non-fatal injury of a rather serious type for every fifteen workers. Whether the firms represented in our study represent better or worse conditions than general industry all over China we have no way of knowing. Doubtless detailed studies of some individual industries would show lower rates, perhaps for the textile industry; other types of industry such as the general steel and iron plants and shops would probably show higher figures. We must await further investigations for more accurate conclusions; but we do know that hundreds are killed each year and thousands injured in the industries of China. More than this we cannot say now. Thousands of permanent disabilities resulting in loss of ability to work or lowered earning power and consequent economic burden to the family are due to the contact with the machine age. Immediate attention should be given to the collection of accident statistics, the compulsory reporting of all accidents within a limited time after occurrence, the institution of safety campaigns and the establishment of some such organization as the National Safety Council which functions so effectively in the United States. The standardization of industrial accident statistics has been worked on to a great extent in other countries and China can profit by these results. (See *Standardization of Industrial Accident Statistics*, Bulletin No. 276, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1920) In the rush to see China's industries grow, we must not neglect the human factor, for the mark of true national greatness is not how many factories a country possesses, but how these factories affect human welfare, individual as well as collective.

Shanghai College, Feb. 22, 1930

Editor's Note:— Due to an oversight, the fourth installment of this series of articles by Mr. Lamson, was published ahead of the third installment in the issue of The Review for Feb. 22. Each article was written to stand complete in itself, but for those desiring to keep the articles for reference purposes, this explanation is made.

Chinese Activities in Java

Considerable mud-slinging was done following the Chinese New Year by several of the local newspapers. Prior to the New Year the Chinese Consulate sent out circulars to local Chinese and informed the Foreign Chamber of Commerce that the Nanking Government had given instructions that the Lunar Calendar was not to be observed. The *Pewarta Soerabaia*, a Malay daily, as well as all papers published in Chinese, supported the movement. The *Sin Tit Po*, another Malay daily, however, attacked the Consulate, the Nanking Government and all newspapers supporting the movement. As a result other Malay papers took up the attack against the Nanking Government's action. It is said that some of the trouble could have been avoided had the Consulate in Batavia used more tact. It is said to have informed one of the influential papers there that it knew nothing of the letters and circulars sent out. This brought on a storm of rebuke not only from the reactionaries, but also from some of the large Dutch newspapers and has placed the National Government in an unfavorable light with many local Chinese.

Chen Luen-pao, editor of the *Pewarta Soerabaia*, one of the biggest Malay papers in the Dutch East Indies, plans leave shortly for China where he will enter either Yenching University or Shanghai College. Mr. Chen formerly studied at Fuhtan and later at Chinan Institute and Southeastern University, Nanking.

For the past few months the health authorities of the Island have become more and more worried over the increasing death rate. The authorities are becoming increasiugly strict in the enforcement of health regulations in the chief centers of population and a campaign has been started in which the people are given instructions in the care ot their health. The increased death rate is laid to erratic weather conditions.

It is announced that Miss Lilian Lee, one time junior tennis champion of East Java and eldest of the four famous Lee sisters, will sail on Feb. 24 for Shanghai to enter Shanghai College. Besides being an excellent tennis player Miss Lee is also a dancing, motoring and cycling enthusiast and a horsewoman of some note. Two years ago she was connected with 'he film industry in West Java, starring in the production tLily of Java."

An official announcement has been made that arrangements have been concluded for the visit of a well-known football team from Holland to visit the Island some time this year. Since the visit of Lohhua to the Island fooball enthusiasts have been increasing by thousands and new teams have sprung up everywhere. The word Lohhua is now a household word and Waitong is just another word for greatness. Even small boys playing in the street shout out Lohhua or Waitong when the game becomes hotly contested. All are in hopes of a return of Lohhua to Java this year. The Chinese do not believe that the coming Dutch team will be able to break the record set up by Lohhua.

Timmer, the well-known Dutch tennis player, and Miss Kea Bouman, woman champion of Holland and eighth world ranking woman player, together with several Belgian players, are expected to reach Java in June and play in several Java cities with ranking players, among whom are many well-known Chinese.

Y. T.

Genteng, Soerabaia Feb. 14, 1930.

Shanghai Fukuoka Air Service

Following on the action of the Chinese authorities in granting the Japan Air Transport Co. permission to inaugurate a Shanghai-Fukuoka air service, successful test flights were carried out on March 2 and 3. Preparations are being rushed to institute a regular service before the end of the month. The distance is 1,000 kilometers.

The transport company is also planning to initiate a day trip service between Tokyo and Dairen via Seoul, Korea commencing April 1. Experimental flights were carried out during the past week.

Soviet Consuls in North Manchuria

Soviet Consul General Melnikoff at Harbin has transmitted to the Chinese authorities the following list of Consuls to serve at various points in Manchuria: M. Orlova at Hailar; M. Butalova at Tsitsihar; M. Jakoloff at Pogranichnaya; M. Kalchieve at Heiho (on the other side of Blagovestchensk); and M. Menin, Vice-Consul attached to the Consulate-General, Harbin. All these Consular officials in North Manchuria come under the directions of M. Melnikoff.

Indian National Leader Is a Graduate of Cambridge University

Jawaharlal Nehru, the president of the Indian National Congress, which recently passed resolutions favoring complete independence for British India, received an education in natural science at Cambridge and in law at the Inns of Court, London. He is a son of the conservative Pundit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party, and one of the best known and ablest of Indian statesmen. He is 41 years of age and after graduation from college returned to India where for fifteen years he interested himself in public affairs such as famine relief, editing a daily newspaper and organizing the Indian National Volunteers. He served as an investigator for the National Congress in the investigation of the Amritsar massacer of 1919 and other outrages in the Punjab.

J Nehru, Indian National Leader

Later he assisted in organizing the non-cooperation movement, for which, in 1921, he served a two-year term in prison. In 1923, after release from prison he was appointed secretary of the Indian National Congress, a position which he held until 1929. He is said to have expended most of his family fortune in the cause of Indian independence. From 1926 to 1928 he traveled in various parts of Europe in the interest of the Indian question, part of which time he spent in Moscow. Politically he is a socialist.

In his recent address at the opening of the Indian National Congress, Nehru declared against the so-called plan of Dominion Status for India alleging that it "would mean the shadow of authority for a mere handful of Indians and more repression and exploitation of the masses." He demanded complete freedom "from British domination and British imperialism," claiming that after India has obtained complete freedom, the country will then be in a position to cooperate with other countries in a "world federation." He advocated political boycott in the event the demands of the Congress were not fulfilled. Perhaps the most significant phase of the address was his declaration that India would not be responsible for India's public debt except that part which had been of direct benefit to India. In particular he said that India would not be responsible for any portion of the British debt which "had been used for extending England's domain and consolidating England's position in India." He declared that the Indian National Congress constituted an "open conspiracy to free India from foreign rule."

Armed Thugs Rob Railway Employes of $5,900 Payroll

A sensational daylight holdup was committed last Saturday morning at 10.30 when three armed thugs robbed two clerks at the locomotive sheds near Markham Road station and escaped with $5,900 worth of bank notes,

The robbery occurred just after the clerks had placed a box containing money with which to pay employees of the railway on the counter. The thugs entered the shed dressed as workmen and followed some 20 workmen into the office. Without hesitating the men flourished their pistols and proceeded to rifle the cash box while they held the workmen and clerks at bay. They fired two shots as they retreated.

Police were immediately informed and, although a cordon was thrown around the district in a short time, no trace of the gang or the money was found.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

Summary of China's Cable and Telegraph Agreements

(*Special Nanking Correspondence*)

Nearly fifty years have elapsed since international electric communication was first installed in China. Having a population six times as great, and a territory twenty times as large as Japan, one might assume that international telegraphy in China would equal, if not exceed that of other countries. But a glance at the statistics of the number of international messages sent and received throughout the country for the year 1926 shows a condition quite the contrary, there being about 1,500,000 messages for China, which is only a little more than one-half of that of Japan, not to compare with other countries. (Statistics for Japan in 1926 shows 2,800,000).

There are many factors, political as well as economic, that are responsible for such deplorable figures, but former officials in charge of China's Telegraph Administration are unquestionably the first to blame. Ignorant of international conditions, they blindly made agreements with the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Cable Companies, popularly known as the Anglo-Danish "Cable Trust". The numerous unilateral stipulations contained in these various agreements have constituted the most powerful check to the development of the international communications of China.

To illustrate, let us examine some of the more than twenty agreements entered in between the Chinese Government and Cable Companise from time to time:

(A) Agreements for Landing and Connecting to Landlines

1. Agreement with the Eastern Extension Company (British) for landing at Yangtsze Cape and connecting the cable ends to the Shanghai-Woosung landline, Dated 31st March 1883—31st Dec. 1930.

By an Agreement made in 1870 the Eastern Extension Company was permitted to lay a cable from Shanghai and Hongkong. The cable was not allowed to be brought on shore and only took its end to a hulk that was to be moored at a distance from the port. But after the signing of this Agreement the Company was enabled to bring the cable end to Cape Yangtsze, and connect it with the end of the Chinese landlines.

In May of the same year, there were signed a set of "Additional special articles" permitting the cable end to land at Woosung.

2. Agreement with the Eastern Extension Company for landing at Sharp Peak and establishing an office there for operation. Dated 17th Oct. 1884—31st Dec. 1930.

This Agreement again permitted the company to bring the end of their cables to the shore of *Sharp-Peak* and there to rent a small house for placing their cable ends and for receiving and sending cable messages, although the company could not erect poles on shore and take their cables further than *Sharp-Peak*.

3. Agreement, Dated 23rd Oct. 1902—31st Dec. 1930, with the Eastern Extension Co. for connecting the cable ends to Nantai—Sharp-Peak landline.

The Agreement states that a special wire from Nantai to Sharp-Peak is to be placed at the Company's disposal, by the Chinese Administration, to connect the Company's cable station at Sharp-Peak with the Chinese Administration at Nantai.

Pays No Rent for Special Wire

The company shall have the exclusive use of the special wire and shall be at liberty to work the same from their own offices at Sharp-Peak and at Nantai. The Chinese Administration must maintain the special wire in good order and repair immediately in case of interruption. If the repairs should not be effected owing to any negligence or default of the Administration, the company will make representations to the Administration. If these should prove of no avail within a reasonable time, the company shall be entitled to effect the repairs themselves, and charge the Administration the actual cost. The above stipulations are rather severe and rigid, as the company does not pay the rent for the special wire.

4. Agreement made between Chinese Government and the Great Northern Company for landing at Woosung and using the Shanghai-Woosung landline, 19th May 1883—31st Dec. 1930.

About ten years before this Agreement was made the Great Northern Company brought the cable ends on shore at Woosung, and erected a landline from Woosung to Shanghai without due permission from the Chinese Government. After repeated protests from the latter the said Agreement was concluded, providing that this landline be sold to the Chinese Government for the sum of taels three thousand (Shanghai Sycee). The Company shall have the exclusive use of this line, without payment of rent. The Company may establish a telegraph office at Shanghai for sending and receiving messages.

5. Agreement made with the Great Northern Cable Company. Dated 30th Sept. 1911—31st Dec. 1930, regarding Kulangsu-Amoy Connection.

This Agreement was made for the purpose of transmitting the company's cable traffic to and from Kulangsu and Amoy. The Company will, at its own cost, but on behalf of the Chinese Government, lay a two-cored cable connecting Kulangsu and Amoy, and the said Cable will immediately become the absolute property of the Chinese Government against the payment of a nominal sum of money; but during the term of this Agreement it must be at the absolute disposal of the Company. The Chinese Government will, at its own expense, build two landlines between the Kulangsu Cable Office and Cable house and between the Amoy Cable house and the telegraph offices of the Company and the Chinese Administration of the Amoy side. The wires on the Amoy side must be carried first to the Company's office and thence to the Chinese Administration. The said landlines shall during the term of the Agreement be placed at the disposal of the Company. In case of interruption of either Hongkong-Amoy or Amoy-Shanghai cable the Chinese Government will arrange for a special landline to be put at the disposal of the Company.

6. Agreement between the Great Northern Co. and the Eastern Extension Co., and the Chinese Government for laying the underground cable from Shanghai to Woosung and Paoshan. Dated 3rd August, 1914.

The underground cable laid by the companies shall be turned over to the Chinese Government on payment of a nominal sum of money to the companies, and the Chinese Government shall have full liberty to use the two marked cores in the 18 cored underground cable.

(B) Additional Articles to the Agreements Made Between Chinese Government and Companies

1. Additional Article with the Great Northern Company Dated 6th March 1899—31st Dec. 1930.

It is stated "*Now witnessth that in the interest of both parties to the Agreement dated the 13th of May 1897 and for the same term of years, that is, till the 31st Dec., 1910, no other party will be allowed without the consent of both the said parties to land telegraph cables on the Coast of China and islands belonging thereto or to work such cables in connection with the Chinese lines or otherwise to establish telegraph connection which might create competition with or injure the interests of the existing lines belonging to China or to the (Danish) Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen. This shall, however, not prevent the Chinese Government from establishing local internal cables where no competition can arise, nor from consenting to the junction by cable of Port Arthur with the Russian telegraph system for exchange of limitrophe local traffic, neither shall it prevent the transmission of terminal Formosa traffic over the Foochow-Formosa cable now belonging to Japan whilst other traffic must not be exchanged by this line except with the consent of China and of the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen.*

2. Additional Article with the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Companies dated 22nd Dec. 1913—31st Dec. 1930.

This Agreement has the same nature as the preceding one.

On the face of it the foregoing two Agreements simply serve to protect the interests of all parties, but in reality the Chinese Government is strictly restrained from making similar arrangements with other countries, thus being deprived of every possibility of developing her international communication system.

(C) Agreements for Laying the Cable from Shanghai to Taku with Intermediate Connection at Chefoo

1. Agreement made between the Chinese Government on the one part and the Great Northern Co. and the Eastern Extension Co. on the other part for laying a new cable from Shanghai to Taku. Dated 4th August 1900—31st Dec. 1930.

The Companies should provide and lay for the Chinese Government a Cable from Shanghai to Taku with intermediate connection at Chefoo. The total cost of £ 210,000

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for laying this cable is treated as a loan at 5% interest with the said cable pledged as security and shall be paid to the companies by equal half-yearly instalments for a period of thirty years. The cable can not be pledged, sold or transferred, either wholly or partly, to any other party than the Companies. Moreover, the Companies shall have the exclusive right to work, control and maintain this cable until the whole sum shall have been paid by the Administration to the companies.

2. Agreement renewed with additional articles regarding Shanghai-Taku new cable. Dated 26th Oct. 1900—31st Dec. 1930.

The Chinese Government shall undertake, at its own expense, to provide, maintain and repair the landlines connecting the new cable with stations at Shanghai, Chefoo and Taku; the cable shall be managed and maintained by the Companies. The companies can deal directly with the public. Moreover, the telegraph charges over the landlines between Taku, Chefoo and Shanghai will be maintained equal to that over the Cable. Any change of the telegraph charge must be agreed to by the Companies.

3. Agreement made between Chinese Government on the one part and the Eastern Extension Company and the Great Northern Company on the other part, Dated 9th Feb 1901—31st Dec. 1930, regarding duplicate Taku-Chefoo Cable.

As stipulated in this Agreement, the duplicate cable is also to be laid and managed by the companies for the Chinese Government. The other provisions are practically the same as the preceding one.—Article (1) and (2). The Chinese Government agrees to pay the sum of £48,000 to the Companies for the cost.

Obviously, the property belonging to the Chinese Government is nominal, since the management is still in the hands of the Companies. So China has little control, if any, over the telegraph business in the Northern part of her country. As is further provided in the Agreement the tariffs over the landlines between Taku, Chefoo, and Shanghai must be the same as that over the cable; that means that the change of tariff on all landlines must be approved by the companies in order to meet the rate over the cables at Taku, Chefoo and Shanghai. Such one-side stipulations can hardly be found in any other country except China.

(D) Agreements Covering Peiping-Taku Line and Taku-Kiachta Line

1. Agreement made between the Chinese Government and the Great Northern Company. Dated 26th Oct. 1900-1925-1930, regarding Taku, Tientsin, Peiping and Kiachta line.

This Agreement has been amended. (22nd Oct. 1902.)

2. The amended Agreement:

According to this Agreement the Chinese Government will, free of charge, place a special line between Taku and Kiachta, with intermediate stations at Tientsin and Peiping, for the exclusive use by the Company; and no other than the Eastern Extension Company, can use any wire between the two said terminals. The Chinese Government undertakes also, free of charge, to furnish the Co. with two rooms at Taku, Tientsin, Peiping, and Kiachta stations for their exclusive use, and also is responsible to pay all the expenses, except the payment to the European staffs, in connection with the operation of the said wire. The Chinese Clerk employed shall be engaged and paid by the Co. and shall be under the complete control of the Co. agents, the Chinese Government reimbursing the Company for their expenses. But the company has no direct dealings with the public.

3. Agreement made between the Chinese Government and the Eastern Extension Company. Dated 22nd Oct. 1902—Dec. 1925-1930, relating to the Peiping-Taku line.

This Agreement has the same conditions as the one just mentioned.

The Chinese Government used to have full control over the international telegraph service in the Northern part of her country. The Boxer trouble in 1901 gave the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Company the chance to step in. They made different Agreements with the Chinese Government, the contents of which have previously been shown. They also "interfere" with the telegraphic communication between China and Russia and between China and European and American countries. It is agreed that telegrams betweed Russia and the Great Northern Co. must be transmitted by the company and that the tariff over the Taku—Chefoo—Shanghai Cable and Taku—Kiachta line shall be the same as that over the Shanghai-Vladivostok line. Now the cost of maintaining this lengthy line was borne by China and yet she has no right in ratemaking and international traffic administration. Obviously, such arrangement is unfair.

(E) Loan Agreement Dated 11th April 1911—31st Dec. 1930

This Agreement was made between the Chinese Government and the Eastern Extension and the Great Northern Companies. In accordance with exsiting Agreements certain revenues administered by the companies are paid quarterly to the Chinese Government. Now the companies agree to make an advance to the Chinese Government on account of said revenues of the sum of £ 500,000 at 5% interest per annum with the revenues due to China from "Through Traffic" and "Limitroph" agreements as security. This loan is to be redeemed by the end of 1930. The only purpose of the companies to pay so large an amount of money to the Chinese Government is that all the agreements made between them might be prolonged to the date when the loan is redeemed.

(F) Tariff Agreements

1. Agreement with the Great Northern Co. Dated 13th May 1897—31st Dec. 1930, for equalizing the total charges by their respective routes in Asia between China and Russia.

It is provided that for telegrams exchanged terminally between China and Russia, the chargeover the present and future cables in Asia connecting China with Russia in Asia and belonging to or connected with the company shall be the same as the Chinese terminal charge by their land-junction with Russia in Asia which was fixed in the Telegraph Convention of August 1892.

It is furtner stated that the total charges for the terminal telegrams mentioned above via other routes across the land frontiers of China shall not be lower than the total charges collected for such telegrams when exchanged by the normal routcs described in the proceeding paragraph.

Thus China can not freely fix the charges herself; and what a loss she has incurred for such a restriction!

2. Agreement with the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Companies 11th July 1896, for regulating charges.

This Agreement was made for the same purpose as the above one just disclosed with even stricter restriction upon China. That is, no addtional terminal charge for telegrams exchanged between China on the one side and Europe, America; and when transmitting Europe all other countries beyond Europe on the other side, shall be levied by the Chinese Telegraph Administration. Furthermore, in case of telegrams exchanged between the above mentioned countries by way of China, the transit charge to be levied by China shall not be lower than the rate charge over the cables of the companies. This shows that the power of fixing transit charges of the Chinese Administration is so severely restricted that no precedent can be found in any other country in the world.

3. Agreement with the Great Northern and Eastern Extention Company. Dated 6th May 1905—31st Dec. 1930.

According to this Agreement, the total revenue from the international telegrams due to China shall be kept by the Companies, which shall have the full authority to fix the percentage of amount to be paid yearly to the Chinese Administration, and the amount of apportionment can not be increased or decreased without their consent.

4. Agreement with the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Companies regarding the charge over the Formosa Sharp-Peak and Shanghai-Nagasaki cables. Dated 9th July 1914—31st Dec. 1930.

This Agreement provides that the charge for telegrams between Japan and China or any other country, either via the Formosa—Sharp-Peak cable or through the Shanghai—Nagasaki cable shall always be the same, so that competition can be avoided and interests of companies protected. But how does it affect China?

Agreements Expire at End of this Year

All these unequal agreements mentioned above will expire at the end of this year (Dec. 1930), and the National Government has decided not to renew them but make more extensive use of radio-telegraph for international traffic.

They have made contracts with the Radio Corporation of America, Telefunken and Societe Francaise Radio-electric for purchasing of short-wave radio transmitters and receivers. The two machines furnished by R. C. A. with a capacity of 20 kw., are to operate between

Shanghai and San Francisco where connections are to be made with the American landlines and also to maintain a similar service to Berlin where transfers can be made to all European and African countries.

Four German 2 kw. machines will give a rapid feeder and distribution service between Shanghai, Canton, Hankow and Tientsin.

The two French 15 kw. machines will be put in service between Shanghai and Paris where transfers can be made to all European and African countries (Page 407 & 412 of the *Review* Nov. 16, 1929 explained fully this subject).

The traffic agreements with America, Philipines, Germany and French Companies are all made on a reciprocal basis. The National Government has full control of these stations.

It should be mentioned in passing that the statement made recently in *The China Weekly Review*—"until the establishment in Shanghai a few months ago of a Chinese-owned radio circuit with Manila, all of the international telegraphic facilities of this country were controlled by foreigners"—is misleading since the first Chinese-owned radio station for transmitting international messages was built at Mukden in 1924, and began to operate with Germany in Dec. 1, 1927, that is two years prior to the establishment of the radio circuit with Manila at Shanghai.

Practically all the radio equipment previously mentioned has now arrived from abroad and is in process of installation. The new services are expected to be ready for operation before autumn.

Senator Would Help American Farmers by Sending Wheat to China

Senator William H. McMaster of South Dakota has introduced a resolution which would provide for the Federal Farm Board's expenditure of not to exceed G$25,000,000 in the purchase of wheat flour for distribution in China famine areas. This plan however is dependent upon the Chinese Government agreeing to reimburse the amount spent within the next ten years, on terms which the Farm Board might consider adequate.

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has approved the plan.

The idea of Senator McMaster's resolution is that it would help to solve the farm problem in the United States and that it would also help the China famine victims. He said that if the course outlined in his resolution is adopted it will create international good-will and provide a wonderful example of humanitarianism.

Ministry of Education Wants Mission Schools Not to Teach Religion

The Ministry of Education, according to the *Kuo Min* news agency, has sent a circular order to the Bureaus of Education throughout the country calling their attention to the fact that they should prohibit mission schools from enforcing religious propaganda under the disguise of education. The Ministry states that according to a letter from the office of the Secretary of the Central Executive Committee, the latter is in receipt of reports indicating that recent student troubles have been largely due to the fact that the Ministry's rule that all missison schools must have as their principal a Chinese and that the study of Bible as a regular course is prohibited, was being ignored. The Ministry advises that all mission schools, registered or otherwise, should be brought under control and a close investigation should be made from time to time as to whether or not they are enforcing party education, compelling participation in religious services, or using religious courses in middle schools or colleges.

Admiral Tu Is Received by King George

Admiral H. K. Tu, who had been sent by the Chinese Government to Europe, to study the navies of the Powers, was received in audience by the King at Buckingham, who stated that he took a great interest in China. Admiral Tu, on the eve of his departure from London, was described by *Reuter* as being very interested in British naval training and intended to submit to the Chinese government a comprehensive program for the gradual extension of the Chinese navy.

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W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs,

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 5th, March 1930.

Notice of Removal

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Mantell Railway Reports Are Released

Since the sharp criticism of the business methods employed in operating the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways made by John J. Mantell, American railway expert employed as adviser to the Ministry, in his first report on Government railways. three further reports of his have been published. These concern the Tienstin-Pukow line, the Shantung Railway and the Pei-Ning or Peiping-Mukden line.

In his report on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, issued by the Ministry on February 15, Mr. Mantell reminds us that for many years the line has been interrupted by military operations with a result that 1,522 of the 1,988 wagons on the line are off. He further declares that the accounting system is so badly arranged that no annual report has been made since 1926.

His investigation also reveals that 36 percent of the sleepers between Pukow and Lincheng are in the last stages of decay; that from Lincheng to Tsinan from 28 to 32 percent of the sleepers are in the same condition; and that from Tsinan to Tientsin from 25 to 28 percent are absolutely rotten.

Despite these facts, the expert holds out high hopes for the future of the Tsingpu line considering its potential possibilities for through traffic and mineral and agricultural products. This railway forms an important link between the north and the northeast at Tientsin and the south at Nanking and the important industrial territory between Nanking and Shanghai, he declares. With a car float service over the Yangtze and Nanking he believes that within four or five years the railway should develop a gross revenue of at least $30,000,000 a year.

Development of Coal Mines

To substantiate this claim he first points to the development possible in the coal fields along the line only 468 miles from Shanghai. Statistics show that 1,000,000 tons of coal were imported from Japan through Shanghai last year. This large tonnage could have been mined by Chinese workmen had proper transportation facilities been furnished since the tonnage possible to be mined in these fields could easily approximate 1,500,000 yearly.

He also discusses how the rich agricultural belts along the Lunghai railway and the Tsinan-Tsingtao line should be developed by the Tsingpu line. "A low car-load rate should be named for agricultural products from the Lunghai west of Chengchow, and practically the same minimum car-load rates from 75 to 100 miles east on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway," he said.

The terrific over-staffing of this as well as other Chinese railways is also pointed out in the memorandum. A reduction of 30 percent in the personnel by easy stages of reorganization should be worked out. Between 1920 and 1924 goods rates were increased 70 percent to cover this inefficiency. He proposed, among other reorganization plans the appointment of four departmental chiefs, namely, general manager, chief engineer, traffic manager and auditor.

He concludes that the railway is splendidly built, the total construction cost approximating G$59,000 a mile while the cost today would be around G$100,000 a mile.

The Shantung Railway Report

With reference to his report on the Kiao-Tsi or Shantung Railway, Mr. Mantell declares that goods rates are "fundamentally and basically wrong for the proper development of the territory." These were originally fixed by the Germans and have been but slightly altered since the rendition of the road. "It would seem that the Germans in developing the railway favored soft coal rates for export via Tsingtao," the report states. On the contrary, the expert believes that if agriculture is to flourish and moved to centers of population the lowest rates should obtain on agricultural products since these are nearly twice as high as the products of mines and have a greater bearing on the cost of living.

Mr. Mantell also finds a discrepancy of some 20,000 tons of coal used by the road unaccounted for. He also found that it cost the railway $528,736 to be policed—the equivalent of one policeman for every 600 feet. Their uniforms cost approximately what the total policing of the Shanghai-Nanking line comes to.

Among other things he suggests that Chinese railways should be reorganized into trunk lines and the Kiao-Tsi line should only be considered a branch line and part of the trunk line extending from Tientsin to Shanghai. Centralized policing, purchasing and auditing should be put into effect and general and departmental supervision should be handled at trunk line headquarters either at Pukow or Nanking.

In the instance of this railway he also brings up that it taps a coal district, namely around Poshan. A private railway which charges excessive rates runs into this district. He suggests that this private railway be either absorbed or else have some kind government control for the benefit of economic development.

The peak earnings of this railway were in 1928 when it earned $12,983,875. He estimated that within the next five years the gross earnings should average $17,268,589.

Report on Peiping-Mukden Line

Mr. Mantell's latest report was on the Pei-Ning or Peiping-Mukden line, which report was released on March 1 by the Ministry. His report opens with an observation that during the past 10 years there were only two years in which the railroad approached anything like normal because of the disturbed military and political situation.

The foreign indebtedeness on the line is only $22,997,-010.45 while in 1927 the earnings amounted to $34,720.566. Within a few years foreign obligations and rehabilitation costs could be paid off.

Of the 251 locomotives belonging to the railway, 93 are from 29 to 41 years old. He recommends that these be scrapped as they are a waste on fuel, repairs and manpower. He further declares that money is spent on the railway needlessly in developing facilities that absolutely limit the capacity of the railway. He urges, therefore, that those in control look ahead 20 years, but hesitates to add "I cannot condemn too strongly the lack of vision in the purchase of machinery, in the installation of interlocking signals and in the organization in general."

As in the case of the reports on the two foregoing railways, Mr. Mantell again stresses the advantages which the railway should give the agriculturists.

In this report the expert expresses the opinion that steps should be taken immediately for the development of the port of Hulutao.

The Manchurian Stranglehold

"The existing economic strangle-hold which is so apparent in Manchuria," he states, "in connection with existing Chinese lines under foreign domination, by reason of foreign loans, as well as the South Manchuria Railway, demands that, if Manchuria is to be developed for the benefit of the people of the Three Eastern Provinces, and if the economic benefits are to be derived by the people of the Three Eastern Provinces and the Chinese Government as a whole, it will be necessary to create a port of this kind to lessen the economic strangle-hold and excessive profits that are being taken out of the country by foreign interests.

The use of an old-fashioned signal system on the railway is also opposed by Mr. Mantell, who believes that the natural evils of such a system are evidenced by delays, waste of labor, stagnation and inefficiency at yards and terminals, and the throwing away of good track capacity which could easily be developed and turned to profit.

"Analyzation of records," Mr. Mantell continues, "shows that locomotives representing large capital investment, stand still half of the time. Comparing the kilometrage run by locomotives and the kilometrage credited to engines standing in steam, the kilometrage for standing in steam is approximately 40 per cent. of the total."

Britain's Interest in Manchuria

A *Reuter* dispatch from London on March 3 stated that in reply to questions in the House of Commons the Secretary for the Department of Overseas Trade, Mr. George Masterman Gillett, M.P., announced that it had been proposed to create eight new posts in the Commercial and Diplomatic Service in Argentina, Brazil, China (for Manchuria), Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Persia and Switzerland, and two new Trade Commissioners, one in Montreal and one in Durban.

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Men and Events

According to the *Eastern Times*, the archives of the Cuban Legation were sent from Tientsin to Shanghai during the week by the *s.s. Tungchow*.

Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Minister to China, was the guest of honor at the usual monthly tiffin of members of the Union Club of China this week.

A. E. Eastes, British Consul at Harbin, has been transferred to Mukden and C. F. Garsten, British Consul-General at Shanghai has been transferred to Harbin.

Capt. Kenneth Castleman, until recently attached to the *U. S. S. Pittsburg*, has been appointed U. S. Naval Attache at Berlin, effective March 21, according to a *United Press* dispatch on March 1.

J. B. Sawyer of the local American Consulate sailed this week on the *Asama Maru* for leave in the United States. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. He expects to be gone four months.

The special Mission Week for the purpose of strengthening and intensifying religious influences in Shanghai was started at the Holy Trinity Cathedral last Sunday by the Rt. Rev. H.W.K. Mowll, Bishop of West China.

The Shanghai branch of the Tsing-Hua (Peiping) Alumni Association held a dinner-reception at the China United Apartments on Saturday evening, March 1. Guests of honor included Tsao Yuan-hsiang, former president of the college.

Miss Lucy C. Wang was installed as president of Hwa Nan College at the commencement exercises held in Foochow January 18. Among those taking part were Dr. J. E. Edwards, Wang Cang-hao and Bishop F. T. Keeney, Tsang Sek-gie and C. J. Lin.

E. H. Cressy, of the China Christian Educational Association, departed end of last week via Siberia for an eight months holiday in Europe and America. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cressy, who will spend part of her time in Florence and Geneva.

According to a Hankow dispatch Yao Yin, manager of the Hankow branch of the Liu Ho Kow Mining Co. Ltd. jumped from a second-floor window of the Bank of Communications building on Feb. 22 and was killed instantly. His act is attributed to ill health.

A *Reuter* report from London on Feb. 24 stated that the British Minister to China had been instructed to lodge a protest with the National Government against the proposed use of the revenues of the Peiping-Mukden Railway for the financing of the construction of the Port of Hulutao.

According to word received in Shanghai, Mrs. Irene Kuhn, former Shanghai newspaperwoman, has left the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* and is going to New York with her young daughter where she will resume work on the *Daily News*. While in Honolulu her work on the *Star-Bulletin* led to many important civic reforms.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Chinese Minister in Berlin to convey the National Government's appreciation of the good offices and assistance rendered by German diplomatic and consular authorities in effecting the release of Chinese nationals who were imprisoned in Russia during the C.E.R. dispute.

Rehearsals for "The Front Page," a sensational stage success portraying Chicago newspapermen which will be presented this month by the American Players, are being held daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. The cast is being carefully rehearsed by Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane. It will be presented this month at the Embassy Theater.

Dr. C. Kuangson Young, former director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is planning to depart shortly for the United States and Europe on a tour of inspection. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Young and they will make their headquarters at the Chinese Legation in London.

H. E. Arnhold, head of the firm of Arhold and Co, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who was defeated for re-election at the election held beginning of of the week, has in the meantime resigned, giving as his reason that he felt that if he remained on the Council he might possibly place the others in an embarrasing position.

The Shanghai District Kuomintang held a four-day conference beginning, March 1, at which reports were presented by various committees and local officials. On Tuesday, March 4 the delegates inspected the various bureaus of the City government of Greater Shanghai, the arsenal, and the district prison. A report was submitted to Nanking.

E. Lennox-Simpson, brother of "Putnam Weale," British writer of Peiping, has established a new daily newspaper published in the English and Russian languages at Harbin. The name of the paper is *Herald Harbina* and according to report the new paper is favorable to Soviet Russian interests. Two well known Russians, named Kliorin and Hoshikoffs are associate editors.

C. Y. Tu, a member of the staff of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor of the National Government, was married on the afternoon of Saturday, March 1 at Nanking to Miss Kyong Bae-tsung, formerly industrial secretary of the Chinese National Y. W. C. A. In 1928 Miss Kyong represented China at the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference at Honolulu.

Bishop F. T. Keeney of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, will be the speaker at the Sunday morning service at Community Church on March 9. Bishop Keeney was for four years statationed in Fukien province and was instrumental in inaugurating the Centerary movement. More recently Bishop Keeney was stationed in the Omaha, Neb. district and is now Bishop in the Atlantic area of the United States.

Samuel U. Zau, director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, is reported to have notified the secretary of the League of Nations of his acceptance of the appointment as special economic representative of the League of Nations in China. In this capacity he will report to the League on questions of international interest arising in China.

The Finance Ministry at Nanking has remitted the sum of $350,000 to Peiping for covering the administrative expenses of the Peiping National University for January and February. Members of the faculty of the institution had threatened to resign in the event the funds were not forthcoming. Li Shih-tseng, chancellor of the University recently made a trip to Nanking in connection with the matter.

Kwong Kai-hua, a graduate of Ohio State University and the University of London and for a considerable time employed on railways in Canada and the United States, has returned to China and will join the Ministry of Railways at Nanking. Mr. Kwong specialized in railway management while in college and while in London recently was urged by Jun-ke Choy, representative of the Ministry of Railways in London, to return to China.

Six Chinese postmen connected with the Shanghai Post Office were fined $20 each in the local Provisional Court on Friday, Feb. 28 for delaying delivery of 535 letters and postcards which had been given to them for delivery. They claimed that they had been given more than their quota of mail to deliver and since it was late in the day they had left the letters at a friend's house for delivery the next day. They denied any intention of destroying the letters.

Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, wife of Major Rupertus of the U. S. Marine detachment in Peiping, died at the German hospital in that city on Tuesday, Feb. 25, her death being due to scarlet fever. Mrs. Rupertus' death closely followed the death of her 13-year-old son, William, who died of septic fever, the previous day. Rodney, another son aged four years died shortly following Christmas, thus leaving Major Rupertus the only survivor of the family. The bodies of the mother and two children were sent to Washington for internment in the Marine section of Arlington Cemetery.

Sultan of Nepal Sending Strong Force Across Thibetan Border

According to a *Kuo Min* news agency dispatch from Nanking on March 1, the office of the Panshan Lama is in receipt of an urgent telegraphic despatch from India stating that a strong native force from Nepal, a British dependency in Northern India, is now marching to the Tibetan border under the command of a son of the Sultan of Nepal for the purpose of invading the border province. The State Council has also received a petition from the Dalai Lama requesting the Government immediately to despatch a strong force into Tibet to assist the native Tibetans in protecting the border districts.

MONGOLS DISCUSS BARGA AUTONOMY

(Continued from page 56)

afraid that the Chinese soldiers would prey on them in case the Soviets were defeated.

Kirin-Soviet Agreement

A certain newspaper published in Chinese by the Japanese interests at Dairen stated that there has been concluded a secret agreement between General Chang Tso-hsiang, Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government, and U.S.S.R. The rumor is said to be based on the grounds that (1) Gen. Chang did not send his troops to the Manchuli front before Gen. Liang was surrounded, and (2) it was Gen. Chang's order that instructed the Delegate Tsai Yun-sheng to comply with all the demands of the Soviet Government at the time of signing the Habarovsk Protocol.

This agreement, however, has officially been denied, according to a telegram from Kirin dated February 12, which appeared in the *North China Star* Feb. 14.

Is North Manchuria Going To Be Sovietised?

How is North Manchuria, the richest part of China's property, most likely to turn out? Is it going to be sovietised? None dares to predict. But there is no denying the fact that to the extent that the Chinese Central Authorities are unable to put an end to the civil strife that has plunged the people into a state of destitution the people will lose confidence in the existing government and as a result the Soviets will find it easy to extend their influence in the Chinese territory by way of the free doors along North Manchuria.

Shanghai College Opens Spring Term

The spring semester of Shanghai College got into full swing during the week with 515 students in the college, 414 in the middle school and 74 in the elementary school and with more than 600 students in the Yangtzepoo social center. Contrary to usual the enrollment for the spring semester this year exceeds last fall's enrollment.

According to the news letter of the school Shanghai College has a larger percentage of Christian students than any other Christian institution of higher learning in East China, this being about 46 percent.

Possibilities of opening an evening school of commerce down town are taken up in the letter. About $50,000 will be needed for this work and subscriptions are now going around with a view to raising the sum.

The college announces that Frank Lee, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, former professor of political science and vice-president of the college, has consented to serve as special instructor this term.

Philippine Chinese Chamber Elects Officers for 1930

At the annual meeting of the Philippine Chinese Chamber of Commerce held on Feb. 24 Carlos Palanca, millionaire Chinese merchant, was elected president of the association and Y.T. Oei of the China Banking Corp. was elected vice-president. Li Seng Giap was elected as the new treasurer and Gabriel La O as secretary.

John E. Goo was reelected to the post of executive secretary, a position he has held for several years. The board of directors will be: Dee C. Chuan, Tan Samto, Ty Hoan Chay, Albino Z. Sycip, J. J. Chioco, Te Cheng Tiong, Chua Cho Ching, Chan Quan Pang, Kut Hoa San, Yu Cong Eng., Yu Khe Thai and P. P. Gocheco.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

T'ang Poetry

The Jade Mountain, by Witter Bynner and Kiang Kang-hu. 279 pages, including author's introduction and notes on the poems. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y. G.$2.50.

It is probable that no man has done more to create an appreciation for Chinese culture, among westerners, than has Witter Bynner. He is a skillful advocate of Chinese art, and his expositions have resulted in more and more attention being directed by occidental poets and writers to the rich stream of inspiration that exists in China's classical tradition.

Because of the language barrier, however, few Occidentals have been able to attain a real understanding and sympathy with the work of Chinese immortals such as Li Po, Tu Fu and Pu Chu-i. Good translations are exceedingly rare. A few besides Bynner have attempted with some success the interpretation of the feeling and movement of Chinese poetry, but mostly we have had to be satisfied with rhymed translations. Eunice Tietjins. it is true, has created really beautiful things; some of them almost genius. And Amy Lowell has made valuable contributions in her vers libre. But generally "translations" have ended up by being merely more English poetry, expressed in English terms, with rather awkward stabs at the original meaning and cadence in Chinese.

Bynner has given us, in *The Jade Mountain*, something different. Recognizing the wide difference in temperament which separates the western from the Chinese artist, he has discarded the "dressing up" process adopted by most translators, merely aiming to preserve the poet's original thought with as much fidelity as possible, at the same time employing to best advantage his superb grace with his own language.

Follows Closely the Realty

"In the poetry of the west," he writes, "we are accustomed to let our appreciative minds accept with joy this or that passage in a poem—to prefer the occasional glitter of a jewel to the straight light of the sun. The Chineses poet seldom lets any portion of what he is saying unbalance the entirety. Moreover, with the exception of a particular class of writing—adulatory verse written for the court—Chinese poetry rarely trespasses beyond the bounds of actuality. Whereas western poets will take actualities as points of departure for exaggeration or fantasy, or else as shadows of contrast against dreams of unreality, the great Chinese poets accept the world exactly as they find it in all its terms, and with profound simplicity find there in sufficient solace .... Wordsworth, of our own poets, comes nearest to the Chinese; but their poetry cleaves nearer to truth than his. They perform the miracle of identifying the wonder of beauty with common sense. Rather, they prove that the simplest common sense, the most salutary, and the most nearly universal, is the sense of beauty of nature, quickened and yet sobered by the wistful warmth of human friendship."

This is quoted from Bynner's preface, the rest of which is an explanation of the philosophy of the Chinese poet, and his method with the metric medium. To read it, if one does not know Chinese, leaves one a little unhappy, with the realization that he is able to enjoy only such fragments of this rich treasure of verse as are available in English.

Among the latter, fortunately, we may now add this volume by Witter Bynner and Kiang Kanghu. The poems selected by them are from the Tang Dynasty (618-906), in in which period lived the most remembered bards. Kiang writes that beginning with the first emperor, down to the last of the dynasty, almost all the rulers were patrons of poetry, and most of them were poets themselves. It was during the Tang Dynasty that facility with verse became a requirement for the manadarinite, a measure instituted by the Empress Wu Chao; it survived as one of the chief tests in the examinations which intending officials were required to take under the old monarchial form of government. It is to be lamented that this noble custom did not always produce satisfactory law givers and law administrators, but it quite certainly produced some excellent poetry. After all this may be more important to posterity. Fickle fame has taken far greater note of men who were good poets and bad officials than it has of the hundreds who were good officials and bad poets.

Two books compiled in the Ching Dynasty are regarded as the standard anthologies of Tang verse. One, the *Complete Collection of Tang Poems*, was an imperial edition produced during the reign of Chien Dung (1735-1795), when so many other works of Chinese art were rescued from obscurity. It contains 48,900 poems by 2,200 poets and consists of 900 volumes. It aimed to include every existing line of Tang poetry. The second, more familiar to most, is *Three Hundred Tang Poems*, put together by an anonymous editor who signed himself "A Retired Scholar at the Lotus Pool." The book actually contained 311 poems, which have since become widely popular throughout China. And it is this collection which Bynner and Kiang have edited in English.

Both Modern and Ancient

The sections include both modern aud ancient poems of all categories: that is, of the modern scheme there are poems of four five-character lines, four seven-character lines, eight five-character lines, and eight seven-character lines; while the ancient rhyme arrangement consists of poems simply of five-character lines and seven-character lines. Kiang's explanation of the development of the various forms and rhyme patterns is the clearest that has been made available. Diagrams and sample poems are used to illustrate the difference between ruled and unruled poems, and also cleverly devised to indicate the tone harmony which is required in modern verse.

Included in the anthology are selections from the works of Li Po, Tu Fu, Wang Wei, Meng Hao-jan, Tsen Tsan, Wei Yung-wu, Chang Yueh, Yuan Chen, Po Chu-i, most of whom have been translated frequently enough to give them a slight introduction in the west. There are poems of 68 others, whose works are almost as dear to the Chinese, and whose acquaintance the lover of poetry will delight in making.

The majority of the verses are short, four lines being commonest. For instance:

From the temple, deep in the tender bamboos,
Comes the low sound of an evening bell
While the hat of a pilgrim carries the sunset
Farther and farther down the green mountain.

and another, by the same author, Liu Chang-ching:

Your seven strings are like the voice
Of a cold wind in the pines,
Singing old beloved songs
Which no one cares for any more.

The latter is called "On Hearing a Lute Player." Curiously, as I write it down now, it seems to express for me the feeling that was mine when I read many of these gems from the Tang immortals. In the bewildered, desultory China of today, struggling for a new ideal in culture, alternately blindly embracing and stupidly rejecting the alien influences that are pushing the past more and more into deseutude, whimsically striving to save a few tattered shreds from the beauty and sweetness of the yesterday that must go, but, paradoxically enough, at the same time vigorously denuncitory of all that is remindful of imperialism; aiming to reconstruct, but thus far managing to do little but destroy; impatient with senility, yet hampered by it on every side; anxious to modernize but not to westernize; in this country where one senses the dramatic inception of what must be a death battle between tradition and common sense, the lute player, "singing old beloved songs," is, for the moment at least, submerged.

Our art, as everyone knows, is undergoing a tremendous change: the new flux of influences and inspiration is revolutionizing everything. But it is a more difficult period in China than in most places, and it probably will be many more years before anything lastingly articulate emerges. In literature and drama, painting and ancient craftwork, the old ideals either are being discarded while there is nothing to replace them, or, when followed, it is with insouciant regard for form and indifferent attention to content. Doubtless a renascence is on the way. But meanwhile the tranquil, meditative quality that gave greatness to the ancient and medieval art of China has been tragically misplaced.

The Chinese, of course, will no more be able to rewin the particular kind of Tang genius than the west can relive the times that gave urge to the lyrics of its ancient Greek and Hebrew prophets. And yet the background of no Chinese artist can be adequate without a sympathy with the Tang singers, any more than the contemporary westerner can hope to produce anything vital and soaring until he has felt "the surge and thunder of the Odyssey."

Perhaps, indeed, the new poetry of both east and west will endeavor to reflect a world heritage, instead of the merely regional or hemispherical tradition, in its shape and meaning. Everywhere in what are called the "material things" of life we see the increasing tendency toward internationalism. Inevitably this must find expression in a new kind of world art. And in the enrichment of this broader backround for this art it is no venture to predict that the Tang spirits will make themselves felt.

E.S.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Wednesday, Feb. 26—Ministry of Education orders all Bureaux of Education to explain in all text books and teach in all schools the new system of weights and measures recently formulated by the Ministry of Industry. Commerce and Labor.—The second annual conference of the National Reconstruction Commission opens in Nanking.—Ministry of Navy opens training school for Chinese pilots who are expected to eventually replace foreign pilots in Chinese waters.—Ministry of War orders all provincial governments to make detailed reports on the air forces of their districts.—Frank W. Lee, newly-appointed Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, sworn into office.—The State Council announces that 20,000 copies of a memorial pamphlet depicting the burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are being printed and these will be distributed to official mourners at the ceremony.

Thursday, Feb. 27 — Chiang Kai-shek telegraphs his "last appeal" for peace to General Yen Hsi-shan. — Contract signed and initial deposit made with a foreign engineering firm for construction of a water works system in the Nanking Special Municipality. — General Ma Fu-hsiang, noted Chinese Mohammedan leader, appointed chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government to succeed Gen. Wang Chin-yueh, who declined appointment.—Estimates received from Chengchow place the number of soldiers there as being more than the entire civilian population.—Chang Hsueh-liang brands rumors of mobilization of the Northeastern forces as absolutely groundless.—T. V. Soong announces that the Government has decided not to impose an import duty or other restriction on the importation of silver.

Friday, Feb. 28—The State Council announces that the Executive Yuan shall be the organ of last resort in connection with the right of private citizens to seek redress for illegal or improper government actions.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed that the Cuban Legation will be removed from Peiping to Nanking on March 20.—Chiang Kai-shek gives dinner to divisional commanders who arrive in Nanking to receive instructions.— The Nanking Government releases the text of a note from the U. S. State Department dealing with the position of Chinese merchants resident in America who have occasion to make temporary visits abroad.

Saturday, March 1—The office of the Panshan Lama received an urgent telegram from India stating that a strong native force from Nepal, a British dependency in Northern India, is now marching to the Thibetan border under the command of the son of the Sultan of Nepal for the purpose of invading the border province.—Peiping dispatches announce confirmation of the rumor that Feng Yu-hsiang has emerged from retirement and is now in Taiyuan.—Wenchow becomes greatly interested at the prospect of having the country's first modern paper mill.—Inaugural ceremony of the 3rd plenary session of the C. E. C. is held at Nanking.

Sunday, March 2—A spokesman of the Ministry of Communications states that formal notification of the termination of the Government's contracts with the Great Eastern and Great Northern telegraph companies will be given at end of current year.—Party affairs at Peiping and Tientsin brought to a standstill by the confused political situation.—Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister at Washington, sails for Europe to attend the International Law Codification Conference at The Hague.—Preparations started for opening the coal mines in the Huaiyuan District. west of Pengpu in Northern Anhwei—The President of the Kiangsi Provincial High Court announces that in the course of the year 33 additional District modern courts and a number of model prisons will be established in the province.

Monday, March 3—The Judical Yuan received a telegram from the Shanghai Bar Association suggesting reorganization of the French Mixed Court along the same lines as the Provisional Court.—The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor announces that from March 1 all silk destined for exportation be subject to examination by the Testing Bureau.—The Aviation Department gives a Japanese aviation company permission to conduct trial flights

明日之中國

CHINA TOMORROW

Vol. II Feb. 25, Peiping No. 4

Cultural Movements and the Kuomintang
By Hu Shih (胡適)

The Present Imperialist Policy in India
By Loo Chuan Hwa (盧傳化)

China and Extrateritoriality
By Fang Fu An (房福安)

EDUCATION FOR JOURNALISM
By Vernan Nash

Some Forces Driving to War
By A. Goldschmidt

Can the Student Movement Be Suppressed
By Hin Wong(黃憲昭)

The Chinese New Year
By A Sojourner

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In The Next Issue:

The Need and Function of Social Legislation—J. D. H. Lamb

The Labor Movement in China—Fang Fu An

Birth Control As a Means of Poverty Relief in China—C. T. Ling (林嘉適)

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from Moji to Shanghai for three days from March 5.—The Central Political Council holds its 218th meeting at Nanking. Second day of the 3rd plenary session of the Central Executive Council.

Tuesday, March 4—Greek Parliament ratifies Sino-Hellenic Treaty. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs dispatches the gunboat Haipung to Shanghai to welcome the Danish Crown Prince.—General Chang Chun, Mayor of Shanghai, returns from Foochow.—Chiang Kai-shek. referring to the defiant attitude of Yen Hsi-shan, points out that the Party is facing another crisis and appeals to all to strengthen the foundations.—Dispatches from Harbin state that the Soviets are still sending agents into the districts along the borders.—Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister, is feted by Hu Han-min and Dr. Wang Chung-hui in Nanking.

Wednesday, March 5—Reports from Peiping state that the belief is gaining ground that Yen Hsi-shan is regretting his rashness in defying the Central Government.—Military preparations completed for the defense of Shantung against invasion from the north.—Thirty one ranking provincial military commanders in Honan, Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi dispatch a joint telegram to Yen Hsi-shan taking him to task for violating Party discipline.—The foreign office officially notifies the American Minister that negotiations are proceeding for the revision of the American air mail contract.—The authorities in Nanking announce that they have no intention of imposing an import duty on silver.

Communist Menace Gaining in the South

An organized Communist movement under the leadership of half a dozen Communist leaders, all of whom came under Russian influence at Canton or Hankow, is becoming menacing in the provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Fukien, according to a special *United Press* from Peiping on Feb. 28 appearing in the *North-China Daily News*. The dispatch is based on Consular reports received in Peiping by foreign Legations.

The dispatch declares that there is little doubt that the Communist uprising is genuine as it is apparently under a single organization and following a uniform procedure. The reports declare that the Communists are thoroughly organized and that the growth of their power has been so rapid during the last half of 1929 and the early months of this year that it may soon be impossible to put down the movement.

The dispatch further declares that Government leaders often referred to as "bandits" are generally agreed by the Legations to be Communists. There is a certain amount of robbery incidental to the Communist activities, but the movement itself is apparently genuine. Missionary correspondents, for example, report that in many provinces the Communist leaders make a determined and often successful effort to suppress vice. The commanders rigily forbid gambling, opium smoking and in some cases even tobacco smoking. These prohibitions, which are decreed as soon as any Communist band captures a town or village, are strictly enforced and members of the Red armies are subject to the same discipline.

The leaders of the bands seek real communism of property, the reports agree. As soon as they reach a district they occupy all government offices and destroy all government records including land title deeds. They seize all account books from shops and destroy them. They tell the people that private property does not exist and that all property belongs to the people as a whole. As a result they are popular with the poorer people, who have nothing to lose.

Well-to-do people and officials are treated with contempt and if they resist they are shot. According to the reports bourgeoisie numbering some 5,000 have been executed during recent weeks. Communist leaders draw up a list of "oppressors of the people" and these people are either exiled or shot.

Foreign residents in districts occupied by the Communists speak well of their discipline. Promiscuous looting is prohibited, but missionaries in particular are alarmed by the universal attack upon all religions. Temples and churches are confiscated, idols are destroyed and all religious services, including Christian, are forbidden. Foreign missionaries are asked to leave the districts and if they do not comply are prevented from working among the people.

Y. W. Wong Appointed Managing Director of Commercial Press, Ltd.

It was announced during the week that Y. W. Wong, well-known Chinese scholar and prominent social and cultural leader of China, has been elected managing director and general manager of the Commercial Press, Ltd. to fill the vacancy created by the death of Y. C. Bau, founder and director of the company. Before assuming his new duties Mr. Wong will tour the world to investigate problems of operation and management of such firms a the Commercial Press. He left Shanghai on the *Pres. Madison* yesterday.

Mr. Y. W. Wong

Mr. Wong, who is almost entirely self educated, is one of the foremost scholars of China. Before the Revolution in 1911 he taught at the National institute where he numbered among his students such students as Dr. Hu Shih and Yang Chien. He joined the Ministry of Education in 1912 and at the same time was secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

When the Government was moved to Peking he was made director of the department of higher education. At the same time he was professor at Chung Kuo University and editor of the Peking *Republican Daily News*.

Until 1917 he held various positions with the Government at which time he retired and lived the life of a scholar, doing research work and writing and translating.

In 1920 he was appointed editor-in-chief of the Commercial Press, from which position he resigned in 1929 due to ill health. During these nine years he was responsible for the publication of thousands of standard books on all subjects.

In spite of his many duties he found time to work out a system of Chinese lexicography, the simplicity of which commended itself to more than a million users in China and abroad within the short space of two years.

Shortly after resigning from the Commercial Press he became director of the law department of the National Research Institute of Social Sciences and when recalled to his new position with the Commercial Press was making a comprehensive study of crime in China based upon a survey of prisons of eight provinces.

Mr. Wong also serves as director of Oriental Library, chairman of the Committee on the Standardization of Scientific Terms, Ministry of Education and Research; member of the Committee on Industrial Legislation. Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Commerce; chairman, of the Board of Directors of China National Institute; Kurator, China Institute Frankfurt, A. M. Germany; and Recording Secretary of the China Council of the Pacific Institute of International Relations.

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No. 4

CAN THE MANCHURIAN "YOUNG MARSHAL" STOP THE WAR?

(*Continued from page 50*)

What Yen Was After

Since Shanghai is more or less out off from direct uncensored news reports from the North, it has been impossible here to know what has been going on in Yen's camp, but a report in one of the Tientsin newspapers stated that before Yen dispatched his original telegram (Feb. 10) demanding Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's resignation, that an important conference was held in Taiyuanfu which was attended by more than 100 delegates. Among those present were Liang Shih-yi, representing the old Anfu clique; Wu Kwan-hsin and Chang Shih-kan. representing the old Marshal Tuan Chi-jui; Chin Yun-ao, representing the ex-president, Tsao Kun; Pei Kien-wu, representing Marshal Wu Pei-fu; Chi Hsieh-yuan, ex-tupan of Kiangsu; representatives of Wang Ching-wei and Koo Meng-yu of the Kuomintang left wing; Sun Liang-cheng and Shih Yu-shan, representing the Kuominchun; Shih Chin-yeng and Chou-Lu, representing the so-called "Western Hills" clique in the Kuomintang; and a number of others representing various reactionary or disgruntled politicians. The only ones who were refused admittance to the conference. apparently, were representatives of the Communist Party who were in Taiyuanfu. According to the report, representatives of the Anfu Clique, which ruled in Peking during the course of the World War, offered to float a loan in Japan for the purpose of financing a war against the National Government. Other ex-Peking officials, now refugeeing in the Japanese Leased Zone at Dairen, also offered to raise funds from certain un-named sources and the Communists, not to be outdone in generosity with borrowed capital, offered to obtain funds from Moscow.

This conference was in session for the days, but finally broke up without accomplishing anything, owing to the impossibility of equitably dividing the spoils in the event the National Government was overthrown. The report stated that every faction represented at the meeting demanded control of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, the chief revenue-producing areas in the country.

In addition to the foregoing moves on the part of reactionary military and political elements in the North, there also was a more or less definite move on the part of discordant elements in the Kuomintang to use Yen's influence for the purpose of establishing a rival Kuomintang Government in Peiping, but according to reports appearing in the Chinese newspapers, these moves were no more successful than those of the ex-officials of various governments which had existed in Peking since the 1911 Revolution.

Military Moves Now Denied

While a hurried effort is now being made to deny that any hostile military moves were contemplated in the North, it now seems fairly definite that Yen had been pushed into a position where he had decided upon forceful action against Nanking. A report from *The Review's* correspondent in Tientsin on March 3 stated that Fu Tso-yi, defense commissioner at Tientsin, who had been to Techow (on the border between Chihli and Shantung) for the purpose of establishing his military headquarters, had declared in a newspaper interview that Gen. Yen had definitely decided upon a military move against Nanking; that Yen had demanded that a general political conference be held that would be representative of all factions for the purpose of constituting a "legal" government. In this interview General Fu Tso-yi claimed that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria and Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan of Shantung, were supporting Yen. According to officials of the National Government who have been watching the situation closely, Nanking finally became convinced that the rebellious activities of Shih Yu-shan (who rebelled at Pukow in December) and Tang Sheng-chi, who rebelled in Honan, were really instigated by Yen Hsi-shan. When these moves against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek collapsed, all of these elements then turned on Yen and demanded that he come out in the open and show his hand. He thus was forced to depart from his old "wishy-washy" policy and declare himself.

Yen Now Wants to Retire

A report from Nanking on the evening of Wednesday, March 5, stated that Yen had sent a telegram to Nanking complaining of illness and expressing a desire (apparently sincere this time) to resign from all his official posts and retire. A further report by the Japanese *Rengo* service on the same day stated that Yen had definitely resigned as vice-commander of the Nationalist forces, to which post Nanking had appointed him in an effort to head off his rebellion, and depart on his long-contemplated trip abroad. In case this now takes place, it immediately arouses speculation regarding the future activities of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, who has long occupied an uncertain status as a "guest" of Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi province. Recent reports from Taiyuanfu stated that Feng had been "released from his temple abode and had been escorted to Taiyuanfu where Yen had given him a banquet. It was stated, however, that there was now no friendship between the two generals, and in the event they both decided to take a trip abroad, they would not "go hand in hand" as originally contemplated.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE REPORT FOR 1928-29

(*Continued from page 53*)

The report mentions the various expert commissions instituted to study the method of treating various problems confronting the Ministry and makes special reference to the Kemmerer commission of American financial experts which studied the currency and financial problems and made recommendations which are now being prepared and which will be published.

Civil service in practically every Government institution has suffered as a result of the military activities and all had to be content with whatever personnel was immediately available. The important task of installing an effective civil service system, the only lasting remedy for centuries of corruption among Government officials, has now devolved upon the newly-organized Examination Yuan, the report says.

Problems Can Be Solved

Speaking on the budget, the Minister seems hopeful. He says that with all the vicissitudes of civil war, banditry, famine and the fall in silver, it is nevertheless obvious that the financial problems of the country are not beyond solution. With relatively peaceful conditions and a budget to replace the present haphazard, hand-to-mouth, wasteful methods, rapid financial improvements may be looked for. The main difficulty lies in the inability of the Government to foresee and curb military expenditures.

The concluding remark of the Minister reads:

"How to restrict military expenditures during the current year so that the Ministry of Finance can meet expenses without further mortgaging of the future and be able to begin to provide for reconstruction and debt consolidation reduces itself to the problem of attaining peace within the country, a problem which no single Ministry can be expected to solve, In the satisfactory treatment of this problem lies indeed the future of democratic government, economic reconstruction, foreign relations and financial progress, and therefore it constitutes the one challenge to the statesmanship of the Government and the Party together with the support of the entire nation."

Kirby Page Discusses International Subjects in Lectures

Kirby Page, editor of the *World Tomorrow*, delivered four lectures dealing with international subjects before the Foreign Y. M. C. A. during the week. Regarding nationalism he said that it had proved both a wonderful blessing and a terrible curse; in its national aspects it had unified poeple, but it in its international aspects it had separated them. Touching on the cost of the world war, Mr. Page said that its cost in Shanghai dollars at the present exchange was 500 billions. This sum, he said, would be sufficient to erect a hospital costing Mex. $150,000 in every one of three million villages and towns in the entire earth.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Peiping, Feb. 28—Chang Hsueh-liang orders two Fen-g tien divisions to proceed to Lanchow.

Nanking, March 3.—Chang Hsueh-liang in circular telegram urges, Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan to settle their differences by peaceful means.

Peiping, March 4.—Yen Hsi-shan sends telegram to Chang Huseh-liang expressing hearty support to latter's advice to keep the peace.

Peiping, March 5.—Mukden troops under Yu Hsueh-chung to be reinforced by two artillery divisions.

Tientsin, March 5.—Chen Kung-po and Wang Fah-chin proceed to Techow to interview Yen Hsi-shan.

Tsinan, Mar. 5.—Martial law enforced here. Fu Tso-yi establishes field quarters at Techow.

Nanking, Mar. 6.—Shansi Army captures Techow, northern Shantung.

Nanking, Mar. 6.—*Central Daily News* states that H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce, proposes a ban on the import of silver.

Hankow, Mar. 3.—Banditry in this neighborhood carried on extensively by well organized bands.

Peking, Mar. 6.—*The* war of words between Nanking and the Shansi faction seeme to have resulted in the defeat of the latter.

Peiping, Mar. 6.—Yen Hsi-han sends a telegram to Nanking stating that he loves peace and that he is firmly determined to go abroad with Feng Yu-hsiang.

MARGARET P. SMITH SPEAKS ON CHINA SITUATION

(Continued from page 57)

are experiencing none of the disasters so ardently forecasted by the 'Die-hard' and 'Tory-minded' foreigner in China, disasters which would surely ensue were they to have their extrality rights abolished. Germans living in China have had no extraterritorial privileges since 1914, yet their business has gone from strength to strength."

Mrs. Smith then takes a rap at her own country's stand on the matter of courts by quoting an editorial from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* which said: "While we are hearing so much of the ineffiiciency of our American courts, we are notifying China that we will take stringent measures to prevent Americans in China from being subject to Chinese courts until Chinese Courts conform more to our ideas of what courts should be." Mrs. Smith observes that this is quite an ironic state of affairs. She also says that China has some great lawyers and jurists all of them graduates from big American, European and English universities.

Mrs. Smith's address was the subject of a statement made by Fletcher S. Brockman, for many years the foreign secretary of the Y.M.C.A., which statement was released over the radio and through the press. It reads:

"Mrs, Margaret Proctor Smith has an insight into the situation in the Far East which is nothing less than genius. She spent a very few years there, but within this brief time came to an understanding of the Chinese people, their aspirations, philosophy and trends of thinking that many people have failed to get within forty years of time. She has met most of the present leaders of China and holds their friendship. Her presentation of the Chinese situation by pen and voice is authoritative, colorful and interesting. I sincerely hope that she may have the strength and leisure to use her rare gifts of charm, culture and thorough knowledge of the situation in informing leaders of public opinion in America concerning the real situation in China."

In the United States Court for China

IN RE ESTATE OF
CHARLES NORRIS HARTWELL,
Deceased

Cause No. 3257
S. P. No. 717
NOTICE OF HEARING
Filed at Shanghai, Chi a, February 4, 1930.
James M. Howes, Clerk.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to an order herein made notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the petition of Elizabeth B. Hartwell for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Charles Norris Hartwell, deceased, will be heard on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1930, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court Room of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

James M. Howes
Clerk.

H. D. Rodger,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Shanghai, China,
February 4, 1930.

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"No Such Thing as Nordic Racial Superiority"

(*Japan Advertiser, Feb. 12*)

Des Moines, Iowa, February 10.—There is no such thing as race purity or race superiority as commonly understood, Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science here.

Professor Cole declared that the idea of Nordic superiority is false, if for no other reason than that there is no pure Nordic race.

"There is no such thing as a pure race today anywhere," Professor Cole said. "Even in Scandinavia, supposed to be the home of the Nordics, not fifty per cent of the people can be classified as Nordics. The African pigmy and the blond Nordic belong to one species."

Professor Cole told of the many conflicting ideas of race, as the term is popularly understood and used for linguistic, national and religious grouping, and declared that in anthropology it has only a biological meaning.

"There is no such thing as an Aryan race" he said. "There are only peoples who speak Aryan languages. There is no such thing as a French race. The French are a nationality. There are at least two well defined races in the French nation.

"There is no Jewish race. The Jews were formerly a nationality. Now they are a religious caste. Most Jews have little Jewish blood in them."

Denying that there are "superior" and "inferior" races intrinsically speaking, Professor Cole declared that the apparent superiority of one race over another seems to be more due to favorable circumstances and ethnic accidents than to innate ability.

To prove his point he cited Indian groups of the same physical type and linguistic division, some of which like the Aztecs, had advanced far toward civilization, while others remained static.

Turning to Europe and the Near East, he showed that leadership in civilization shifted from the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile to Crete, to Greece, to Rome and finally to Central and Northern Europe.

Egypt was civilized while Rome was crude and barbarous, Professor Cole pointed out, while during the golden days of Greece and Rome the Northern Europeans were semi-savages. But once they became civilized, those retarded peoples became the leaders of the world, Professor Cole declared, in emphasizing his contention that what are called backward races today may become the world's rulers of the future.

"The superior race is the one best fitted to exist in the environment in which it lives," Professor Cole said. "In this sense the Nordic race is superior in its habitat and the Malayan race is superior in Malaya.

Traces Shift in "Superiority"

"If you had asked theEgyptian of the year 2500 B. C. who were the superior race, he would have replied that he was it. The Cretan of 1500 B. C. would have made the same claim. By 500 B. C. the Greeks were it, and by 1 A. D. the title had passed to Rome,

"If you don't believe it, read Caesar's Commentaries, and the uncomplimentary things he said about our Nordic barbarian ancestors. There is certainly something wrong about the idea of superiority if these barbarians could conquer Rome and become rulers of the world.

"Civilization has never belonged to one particular people or one particular race," Professor Cole said, "and in the future history will be just repeating itself if the races now considered superior should decline. Whether one race falls and another race rises, civilization goes on. We need not despair on that score."

It was Professor Cole's opinion, however, that the white race need not decline "if we follow the lessons of history."

"Of course, if you let the white races have another world war, Asia may well take the lead of civilization," he added.

Races Really Only Three

"By using the word race indiscriminately, you can prove almost anything you like," Professor Cole said. "In anthropology it has only a biological meaning. A race is a group of people who have in common certain physical characteristics which distinguish them from other peoples, and who lived or live now in the same or adjacent territory.

"By making many observations on the living as well as on skeletons, it is found that man can be divided into three grand divisions.—Mongoloid, Caucasoid and Negroid—within which are the smaller racial groupings. If, as is generally supposed, all existing men had a common ancestor, how did the present differences among races arise?

"In my opinion, mutations, isolation and inbreeding are prime causes. The effect of environment in weeding out unfit mutations is considered important.

"Likewise, the results of race crossings are of importance in the establishment of new types."

Dr. Cole cited the Hindu as an example of a Caucasian people who had undergone significant changes due to a change in environment. This, however, he did not consider as due to Lamarckian adaptation but to mutation and natural selection.

Discussing the evolution of American Indian types, some of whom never emerged from the Neolithic period, while others had attained a very high degree of civilization, Dr. Cole emphasized that favorable circumstances, chance and contact were responsible.

"Potentially, the Cro-Magnon man was as intelligent and as able as we are," he added, "but he lacked contacts. He ate horses by the thousands but never domesticated a single one. His lack of contacts was responsible for his failure to develop.

"On the other hand, it is the contacts between our Nordic barbarian ancestors and the Roman world which eventually led them to become the masters of that world."

Methodist Episcopal Church Elects First Chinese Bishop

For the first time in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church a Chinese Bishop has been elected, the person ascending to this distinction being Dr. C. P. Wang, pastor of the Asbury M.E. Church at Peiping.

This action was taken at the East Asia Central Conference which convened at Nanking on Feb. 24 and completed its work on Feb. 28. The main object of the conference was to elect two Bishops. The other Bishop elected was the Rev. John Gowdy of Foochow. He has the distinction of being the first missionary Bishop ever elected by the Methodists in China. Dr. Wang was elected on the 14th ballot and the Rev. Gowdy on the 7th.

Bishop L. J. Birney of Shanghai, Bishop John L. Nuelsen of Zurich, Switzerland and Bishop F. J. Keeney of Atlanta, Ga. were in charge of the conference. About 60 Chinese and foreign delegates, representing the 10 conferences in China, attended the conference.

Dr. Wang, after graduating from Peiping University, studied at Syracuse University, from which institution he received his Doctor's degree. In addition to his duties in the pastorate he also served as district superintendent of the Peiping district. Dr. Gowdy's work has, for the most part, been along educational lines, chiefly in connection with the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow.

Shriners Hold Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Nomad Oasis, the Shrine Club of China, was held last Monday evening. During the meeting preliminary plans were discussed for the reception of the caravan from Nile Temple of Seattle, the members of which are coming on a pilgrimage to the Orient late in August, when they will visit Japan, Peiping, Shanghai and Manila.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president emeritus, Noble H.W. Brooke; president, Noble C.M. Wentworth; vice-president, Frank S. Williams; secretary, Bruce S. Jenkins; treasurer, Wm. Van Buskirk. In addition the following were elected chairmen of the permanent committees: finance, Noble J. S. Potter; entertainment, Noble Mark L. Moody; membership, Noble E. D. Alexander; publicity, Noble C. E. Horseman; relief, Noble Chas. Kliene; director of patrol, Noble G. M. Neal.

Following the meeting a banquet was held attended by 100 Nobles and their Masonic guests at Ladow's Tavern where they were entertained by leading local talent.

The Orunchuns—Strange Wild Men of Manchuria

A *United Press* dispatch from Peking recently gave details of a tribe of wild men in North Manchuria, known as Orunchuns, who never lie down, but always sleep sitting up, with their feet crossed like Buddhas, so that they may rise and run in a second. The information is attributed to a Chinese. The correspondent claims to have visited the tribe. These strange people live in Kolombairh, North Manchuria. The men of the tribe are stated to have the qualities of wild animals. They can outrun foxes and wolves, and often overtake and kill such animals. They hunt like wolves in bands, and do not hesitate to attack Manchurian tigers. They have no homes, but seek caves and sheltered parts of the mountains in which to sleep. They usually travel by day.

The Shanghai Evening Post and the Chinese Postal Ban

Considerable comment and speculation, both among foreigners and Chinese, has been made during the past week or so over the fact that the announcement of the number of days which the Shanghai *Evening Post* has been barred from the mails by the military censor in the local Post Office suddenly ceased to appear in the paper. The *Post* is the only American owned and edited daily newspaper in Shanghai.

The announcement was taken out on February 19 after having been inserted for 105 days, from Novmber 6. No official explanation was given, either by the Chinese authorities or by the paper as to the reason for discontinuing the announcement.

Questioned as to his reason for ceasing publication of the announcement, Carl Crow, editor and publisher of the daily, said that a few days ago he was informed by the Chinese authorities that the *Evening Post* would be accepted by the Post Office if stamped. The same evening copies of the paper were taken to the office and were accepted. However, on the following day when the papers were sent along the Post Office authorities, without explanation, again refused to allow the papers to be sent. Thus, it seems that the paper has reverted to the same status as before the ban was lifted.

Considerable interest has been taken in the case both in China and in the United States. Several scathing editorials were published in American papers condemning the action of the Chinese authorities in barring the paper from the mails.

On February 14, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington, D.C., the matter was brought before the American Newspaper Association. At the same time United States Senators and newspaper organization were making increasingly urgent representations to the State Department with reference to the continued ban, the dispatch declared. Representations were also made to the Chinese Minister in Washington and, on a whole, the continuance of the ban created an extremely bad impression among American editors and members of the Senate.

As the announcement in the *Evening Post* stated, no official explanation as to the reason for the ban was given the paper by the Chinese authorities. However, unofficially it is reported that the ban was the outgrowth of a strike which took place in the *Evening Post* office. During the strike the *Post* employed strike breakers whom, they claimed, were not being given proper protection by the Chinese authorities. In the midst of the trouble the *Post* printed a picture of Yuan Liang, Director of the Bureau of Public Safety, which carried the implication that he was responsible for their men not being properly protected. On a large white border around the picture were hands pointing to Yuan's picture and a heading "Out with Him!" A news story on the matter was run in connection with the picture.

Ghandhi, Noted Indian Leader, Starts Campaign of Civil Disobedience

Mahatma Gandhi, the militant Indian Nationalist leader, according to a recent *Reuter* message, has sent a special messenger with his ultimatum to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, although his plan of campaign, which has the object of securing the freedom of India, has not been disclosed.

Gandhi himself is to lead the first batch of civil disobedients in the Gujerat, an important salt district. He has announced that if he should be arrested, the leadership in the civil disobedience campaign is to be assumed by Vallabhai Patel, the brother of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and leader of the no-tax campaign at Bardeli last year.

Vallabhai Patel has declared "A war, unprecedented in the history of the world, will start in a few days, beginning in the Gujerat. Those who are afraid of death should go on a pilgrimage! Those possessed of riches should emigrate!"

Mahatma Gandhi's secretary recently returned from a visit to the principal places in the Gujerat. He expressed the opinion that if the Government salt-depots in the Gujerat are raided, the raiders will be fired on, but adds that "everyone can manufacture salt over the whole coast-line."

It is announced that when the campaign of disobedience starts, village officers will be called on to resign enbloc, farmers will be urged to withdraw their relatives from government service, and a social boycott is to be declared against goverment servants. The next step in the campaign is to refuse to pay government taxes.

New Dollar Round-The-World Line Pays First Visit to Shanghai

Paying her first visit to Shanghai since coming under the direction of the Robert Dollar Co., the S. S. President Fillmore, 26,700 tons, the latest addition to the Dollar Line round-the-world fleet, arrived in Shanghai early this week.

The liner is one of the most luxurious running between America and the Far East and certainly one of the finest regular round-the-world ships in the world. The Fillmore has several added features which make her outstanding among ships of her class. Chief among these is the tourist class accommodation, a new innovation among the ships of the Dollar Line. Another outstanding feature is the installation of a talking motion picture apparatus. This is the first time that a Pacific liner has carried such equipment, and is an indication that the Dollar Line is keeping abreast of the times in bidding for Pacific and world passenger traffic.

All the comforts of home are to be found on the Fillmore. In fact the interior is designed more to give the impression of a high class apartment house or hotel rather than the interior of a steamship. A most striking scheme of interior decorating has been carried out through the higher-priced suites. Delicately tinted walls, heavy plush carpets, floor lamps, soft devans with cushions all go to make these suites a type rarely encountered on board ship, specially in the Pacific.

On the other hand, an inspection of the ship reveals that cabins in the tourist class have not been slighted. Aside from being placed a little less conveniently they compare most favorable with those of the first class. The same scheme of comfortable interior has been followed. Simmons beds are fitted throughout this class.

Aside from having certain restrictions in deck space, there appears to be little to choose between the first and tourist class tables for small groups have supplanted the usual long table effect so apparent on most ships with more than one class. Meals are cooked in the same kitchen and the menu is practically the same as the first class.

The local offices of the Dollar Line announce that from Shanghai the tourist class fare is £64 to Europe and £90 to New York. The first class passage remains the same as before.

The Fillmore is 616 feet long and has a 65-foot beam. She sailed from New York on January 16 carrying 376 passengers on a round-the-world cruise.

Is The Shanghai Incident Settled?

(*China Tomorrow, Peiping, Feb. 25*)

According to the local foreign language press, the May 30th incident has been settled by the action of the Municipal Council in raising the indemnification for the relatives of the slain students from $75,000 to $150,000. While we do not in the least regret that the Municipal Council was more or less forced by public opinion to make such a payment, it seems quite clear to us that this is anything but a "settlement" for the gross betrayal of the most elemental human principles on the part of the Shanghai authorities. The feeling that money, particularly in large amounts, can compensate for the ruthless destruction of human life, and the even more ruthless disregard of the basic moral responsibilities of life is a fallacy which is almost universally accepted in the West. It is our feeling that a monetary grant of this type actually makes the situation worse than before because it beclouds the fundamental issue and by no means is to be interpreted as a public confession that the Municipal Council was in the wrong. Incidentally the money which is to be used for this payment must all be contributed in the first instance by the Chinese people, and very little of it actually comes out of the pockets of the foreign community in whose attitudes one will find the primary cause of this affair. In the last analysis the Shanghai incident can never be "settled" as long as "die-hard" attitudes continue to prevail among the foreigners of Shanghai. The wrong will never be righted as long as most foreigners come to China for the sole purpose of exploiting the Chinese people. Full payment will only be made by the retrocession of the Shanghai Concessions, and the humble acceptance by the foreigners of the right of China to govern her own land as she sees fit.

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The China Weekly Review
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New List Received From Head Office

Saturday, March 6, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Yield %
National City Bank of New York	Stock	240	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	97¼	6.17
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	77½	8.66
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	101¼	4.93
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	85	8.30
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	96bid	7.91
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	69½	9.89
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	84½	7.27
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99	7.09
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103½	6.22
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	82	7.64
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	85	7.24
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92	6.10
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Debs.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	95	7.17
Paris Lyons & Med. Railroad	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103½	5.75
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	75½	8.18
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	90	7.16
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	99	6.09
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	74⅞	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	116⅛	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc.	Units	92½	per unit
Belgian National Railways Peptg.Pfd.Stock	6 % (Amn.Shares)	83	7.23
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	31⅞	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn.Shares)	44	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	50¾	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	42⅛	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	82½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	32¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	62½	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	179⅛	—
Ilseder Steel Crop.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	88	7.18
German General Electric Co.	6 % May 1, 1948	94¼	6.55
General Mills, Inc.,	6 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	93½	6.42
Cities Service Power & Light Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1952	86¼	6.67

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	63¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	61½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	60½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	48	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	59	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	73	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	29	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	27	—

NOTE: The Above Quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Notice of Removal

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 5th March 1930.

Silver:—has declined no less than 1⅛d. during the week, and also some bewildering changes have taken place, and shocks sustained. On the announcement that the Indian Government Budget was to include a recommendation from the Finance Minister of an Import Duty of 4 annas per ounce the price of spot silver came in on the 1st March 1⅛th down, and has consistently dropped away since. Daily quotations will be found below. Our local exchange market has been much disturbed and thrown out of adjustment by persistent rumors that the Chinese Government, (in spite of the recent denial by Mr. T. V. Soong), would probably follow suit and Chinese speculators rushed in to sell. Banks at times have only issued nominal quotations, and the usual facilities for exchange business have on occasions been absent. Yesterday on another rumor current that this measure will not eventuate caused a complete reverse of position and rates. Violent and erratic have been the movements of exchange daily. Trade cannot be conducted with these sudden changes in such an important element of the business system.

Exchange:—The official rate for Tel. Transfer on London on the 27th ulto. was 1/11d, lowered next day to 1/10⅞d., on 1st March became 1/10⅞d. and subsequently dropped to 1/10¼d. This morning lowered to 1/10d.

It would be impossible in the limited space at our disposal to give all the fluctuations in rates that have occurred every and all day, and we can merely record on this occasion our opening rates on the 27th ulto. namely:—T/T on London 1/11⅛d., on New York G. $47⅛ 4 m/s cred t 1/11⅞d., Yen cross rate 49 1/16, Yen 104⅝, Gold Car 498.50.

For comparison we quote at closing at noon to-day:—T/T on London 1/11d, New York 46⅝, 4 m/s credits 1/11⅛, Yen 105⅛, Gold Bar 499.

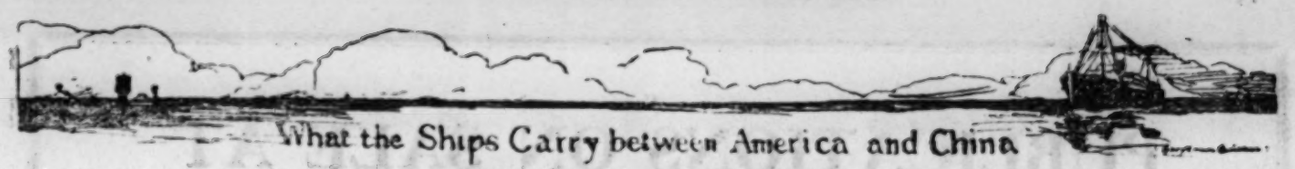
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 110,630,000 a decrease of Tls. 97,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 147,030,000 an increase of $ 2,660,000
Estimated value Tls 216,491,000 as against Tls.160,959,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for February	Thursday Feb. 27	Friday Feb. 28	Saturday Mar. 1	Monday Mar. 3	Tuesday Mar. 4	Wed. Mar. 5
Ban'k's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/11.369	1/11	1/11	1/10 31/32	1/10¼	1/10¼	1/10
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16	1/10 15/16	1/10 15/16	1/10 15/16	1/10 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/11 5/16	1/11 5/16	1/10 11/16	1/10 7/16	1/15 7/16	1/10 7/16
T/T India	130,295	1:8½	128½	125¼	124½	124½	123
T/T France	1,208,273	1190	1190	1165	1152	1152	1139
T/T On N.Y. Demand	47,364	46 5/8	46 5/8	45½	45	45	44½
T/T Hamburg R. M.		46¼	46¾	45 5/8	45⅛	45⅛	44⅜
T/T H'kong	80,205	80¼ nom.	80¼ nom.	81 nom.	81 nom.	79	80 nom
T/T Japan	103.898	105⅜	105⅜	108	109¼	109½	110½
T/T Batavia	117.941	116¼	116¼	113¾	112½	112½	111¾
T/T Straits	118.943	121	121	123¾	125	125	126½
Bk s'buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0 625	2/0¼	2/0¼	1/11⅜	1/11½	1/11 ½	1/11¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/0⅜	2/0⅜	1/11⅜	1/11⅝	1/11⅝	1/11⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0 912	2/0½	2/0½	2/0	1/11¾	1/11¾	1/11½
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,286,818	1265	1265	1235	1225	1225	1215
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	50.585	49¼	49¼	48	47¼	47¼	47¾
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	49¾	49¾	48¼	47½	47½	48

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19¼	19 11/16	19⅛	19	18 13/16	18⅝
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 42½	G.$ 42¼	G.$ 40⅞	G.$ 40½	G.$ 39⅞	G.$ 39¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 501.10	Tls. 506.50	Tls. 517.00	Tls. 495.50	Tls. 505.50	Tls. 508.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.05	72.0125	72.025	72.025	72.0625	72.05
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.26
Bank of France rate of discount	3 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	3 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 7/32
,, 4 ,,	3 7/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/5¼
,, 6 ,,	3 7/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0¼



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.71 equal Gold $1

ROYAL PRINCE, January 11.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil	Pls.	26
Aluminium Wire	,,	24
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	420
Cuttle-fish	,,	384
Paper, Coated	,,	53
Paper, Writing	,,	18
Paper, Unclassed	,,	683
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,977
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	12
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	6
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars and Trucks	,,	70
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	6,852
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.	125 ,,	7,380
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	1,287,005

FERNHILL, January 14.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.	3,159
	Pls.	11,274

BORDEAUX MARU, January 14.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron, Scrap, Old	Pls.	257
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	501
Canned Awabi	,,	9
Carbon Black	,,	492
Cotton, Raw	Bls.	500
	,,	1,809
Paper, Chipboard	,,	3,028
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,641

GOLDEN WALL, January 14.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Soochow	Bls.	26
	Pls.	26.06
Yellow, Hankow, etc.	Bls.	16
	,,	16.09
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, Dairen, etc.	Bls.	210
	,,	215.83
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: Shanghai	Bls.	5
	Pls.	4.91
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	4.17
Cotton Waste	,,	199
Feathers, Duck	,,	85
Feathers, Goose	,,	7
Hair, Human	,,	163
Intestines, Pig	,,	12
Gunny Wrappers, Old	,,	813
Seed Sesamum	,,	8,400

AMAGI MARU, January 14.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw: American	Bls.	300
	Pls.	1,043

MARGARET DOLLAR, Jan. 15.
(Agents: Admiral Oriental Line.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber: Laths	Pcs.	200,000
Softwood: Logs	Sup.ft.	162,479
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,731,341
Manufactured, Merchantable	,,	241,483

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Jan. 15.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,120
Apples, Fresh	,,	492
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,347
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Paper, Printing	,,	2,477
Ink, Printing	,,	282
Shrimps, Dried	,,	74
Motor Passenger Vehicle	Pcs.	10
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars and Trucks	,,	42
Hats	Doz.	28
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	4,967

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Easy March 6. Business Done 3,715,090 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Tues. Mar. 4	Wed. Mar. 5
34	20	Adams Express	33¼	32⅞
354¼	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	272	269
184½	86	American Can	141¼	138⅝
144½	60	American Rolling Mill	93⅛	92⅞
130¼	62	American Smelting	76⅞	75
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	239½	238¼
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	243½	Unq
199	50	American Water Works	109⅝	107½
140	67½	Anaconda Copper	75½	74⅞
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	40	40⅛
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	116	116⅛
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	99	98⅛
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	45⅜	45½
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	29½	29
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	201⅞	202⅛
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	73¼	72½
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	118	119
135	26	Chrysler	38½	38
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	38⅜	37⅞
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	95¼	93
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	28⅝	27⅞
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	34⅛	33½
24¾	10	Commonwealth Southern	17¼	17¼
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, opt.war.	5¾	5¾
185¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	123	121
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	21⅜	21⅛
126⅜	70	Corn Products	94⅜	93¾
82¼	20⅛	Coty, Inc.	30½	29
30⅛	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common	12¼	12¼
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	38	37
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	127	125¼
264¼	150	Eastman Kodak Company	219¼	216½
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	103⅝	101
93½	41½	Erie Railway	59	58¾
105⅝	17	Fox Film "A"	35⅜	34½
63¼	55¼	General Electric	77	76¼
81¾	35	General Food	51⅝	52⅜
91¾	33½	General Motors	42¾	42⅛
126½	70	General Railway Signal	94	92
82	31½	Gold Dust	42¾	43⅜
105¼	38⅛	Goodrich Rubber	49⅛	48½
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	86½	84½
102⅞	43	Granby	58	Unq
122¾	80	Great Northern Certificate	95½	95¼
70	14¼	Grigsby Grunow	16⅞	15¾
102¾	48	International Cement	57½	56¼
103⅛	4¼	International Comb. Engine	5⅛	7¼
142	65	International Harvester	93⅜	93
59½	23	,, Hydro-Elec. "A"	44	44
72¼	25	International Nickel	38⅞	38⅝
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	51¼
14¼	4¼	International Products (Com)	6½	6½
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	68	68
242¾	90	Johns Manville	136¾	137
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	59½	58¼
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	106⅜	107
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	106¾	104¼
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	81½	83¾
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	Unq	12
101⅛	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	92½	94
156¾	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	46⅝	45½
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper	29⅞	28½
256⅛	160	New York Central	185	184½
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	92⅜	92½
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	93¼	91
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	18⅞	18⅞
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	67⅝	68¼
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	82½	82⅝
36	13⅛	Pennroad Corporation	14¾	14⅝
47	24¼	Phillips Petroleum	35¼	35
137⅛	54	Public Service of New Jersey	97½	96⅜
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	49⅞	49
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	55⅜	55⅛
181	80	Sears Roebuck	90⅛	Unq
31¾	19	Shell Union	22	22¼
188	59½	Simmons Company	64⅛	66⅜
93¾	45⅛	Southern California Edison	61¾	61¼
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	123	124⅛
44¾	20	Standard Brands	25⅞	26
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	121	118⅞
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	61¼	62½
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	32¾	32¾
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	53	53⅛
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	61⅛	61
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	77¼	76
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	45	45¼
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	95¼	93¼
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	224½	224
162	31	United Aircraft & Transport	64½	63½
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	7⅛	Unq
118⅛	50½	U.S. Realty & Improvement	66¾	67
261¾	150	United States Steel	181⅝	179⅛
116½	37⅛	Vanadium	71	71¼
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	191	188⅜
35	5¼	Willys Overland	9⅝	9⅜
		Call Money	4%	4%

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Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	"
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	"
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	"
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	"
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	"
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		"
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	"
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		"

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	—		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	—	—	

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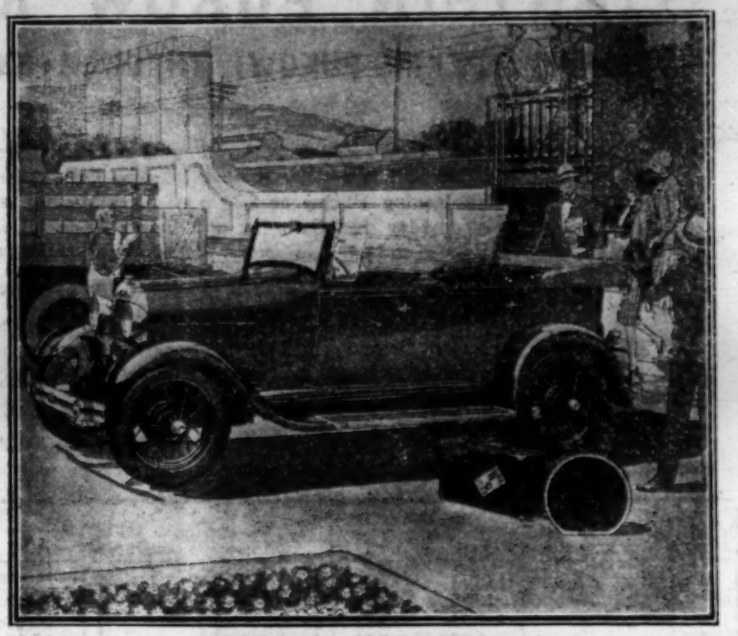

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